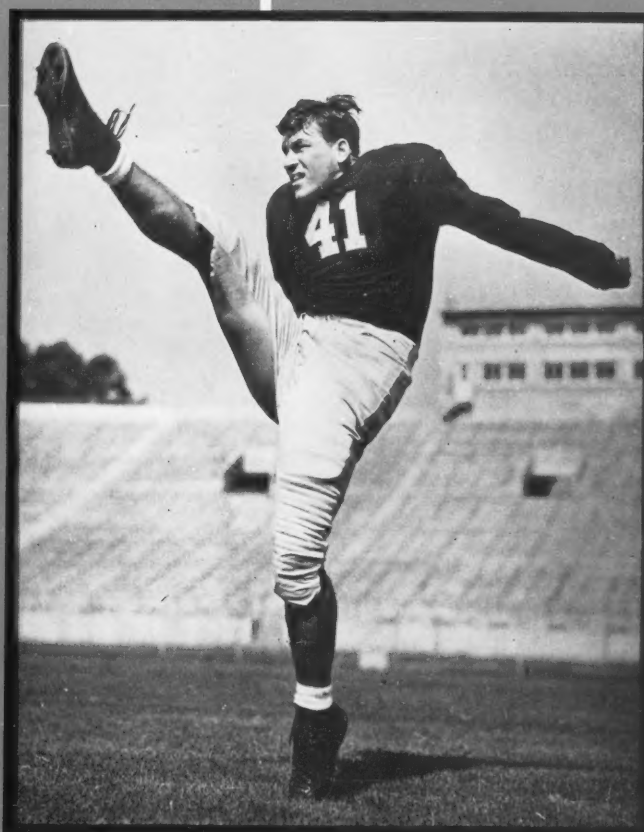


Volume IV

A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

Number 1

SEPTEMBER, 1941
15c



Forward Pass Offense
Raymond "Bear" Wolf

Sports In Army Training
Lt. Col. F. E. Ambrose

High School Injuries
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Southern Schools
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A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans



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Volume IV

SEPTEMBER, 1941

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SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

By BILLY GATES



IN one of the most picturesque settings in the South, the University of Mississippi, generally known as Ole Miss, traces its history back to 1848, when the doors of the institution were first opened.

Located in Oxford by a one-vote decision of the legislature, Ole Miss was chartered in 1844 and four years later, in November, the first entrance examinations were given to the eighty students enrolled. Four professors were in attendance as the faculty.

As an educational center, the University reflected the trends and atmosphere of the Deep South during its existence prior to the Civil War. Following the close of the struggle between the states, the historical catalogue reports that a new type of student filled the institution's halls. Sons of war-stricken land owners, they came to study with a determination born of necessity.

It was with this latter manner of approach to higher education that Ole Miss began to progress in educational accomplishment and in a consistent broadening of scholastic outlook and curriculum. The University's high place among the nation's institutions of higher learning can be traced through the years to scholastic excellence and wise and careful administrative and instructive leadership.

Ole Miss' early history today is reflected in the campus' historic old structures and especially in one landmark, the Lyceum Building. Constructed just prior to the opening of the institution, the gracious and stately old structure is still the center of academic administration.

Other time-worn buildings are still in use in some capacity, and their early history was told in a story written several years ago to describe the part the campus played in the Civil War:

"The seven oldest buildings, of weather-scarred red brick and of a bygone architecture, on the University of Mississippi campus, bear mute testimony of the time when men in gay uniforms and fast-stepping horses rode forth to war against neighboring states; when negro slaves tripped at the bid of their masters; and when suffering and famine displaced the romances of war.

"Ole Miss was a hospital in those Civil War years. No longer did the scions of old southern families stride briskly through dormitory halls in shining boots and quaintly-cut clothes, and have slaves for valets. . . ."

The story reveals that approximately 1850 Confederate and Federal soldiers occupied the old buildings as victims of the war, and the location on the campus of a Confederate cemetery, with more than 700 unmarked graves, is more mute testimony to the part played by the University in the South's struggle with the North.

Practically every student enrolled left to enter the Confederate Army, and one company of students gained undying fame as The University Greys. The story of this group of Ole Miss students is told graphically in a recently-published book, "The University Greys," written by Mrs. Calvin S. Brown, wife of a University professor.

Ole Miss today is reflective of the rich atmosphere of the South, and as to this quality there is small wonder; small wonder that some of the romance and glamor of the South as it once was will always be a part of the University.

The University's adopted name — Ole Miss — dates back to slave colloquialisms, well beyond the year 1896, when it was selected to serve as the title for the yearbook. The contest itself was held some forty-five years ago, but the reasons given by Miss Elma Meek of Oxford for the suggestion and the use of the title go back to the earliest time of slave days.

"I had often heard old 'darkies' on the Southern plantations address the lady in the 'Big House' as 'Ole Miss,'" she tells. "The name

*The Columns of the Historic Old Lyceum Building,
University of Mississippi, 1848.*

appealed to me, for I felt it connoted all the admiration and reverence accorded the womanhood of the Old South."

The yearbook still appears today under the same title, but the name has long since been used to apply to the entire University.

The trends of modernism that broadened the University's academic outlook brought many physical additions to the campus. Increased through the years, physical accommodations were more than doubled by building programs completed in 1929, 1934, and the present session.

Many of the new buildings were grouped to form a new section to the campus. Others were located around the main circle and the grove on the old part of the campus.

The 1929 program brought a graduate school building, cafeteria, gymnasium, law school building, Fulton Chapel, University high school, seven dormitories, a football stadium, and an athletic field house. The hospital was constructed in 1934.

Dr. A. B. Butts became Chancellor in 1935, and a year later his administration was marked by the launching of a program of physical expansion that was completed during the early part of the summer.

Through his efforts and the labor of many prominent Mississippians, a total of fifty-three new buildings has been added to the University's physical plant in the last five sessions. The buildings include a student union center, physics building, astronomy observatory, six dormitories, laundry building, nineteen fraternity and sorority houses, a faculty apartment house and twenty-one faculty residences.

Completion of the new football stadium, a two-sided concrete structure designed to seat 22,000, brought the latest program to an end, although construction of additional new tennis courts, golf course improvements and additional work on athletic plants is continuing.

Besides the stadium, improved athletic facilities include an outdoor swimming pool, new football practice fields and playing field, and modernization of the baseball diamond and golf course.

The campus of the University is comprised of 640 acres. The physical plant of more than one hundred buildings is concentrated on eighty acres of the property.

In educational advantages Ole Miss, grown from the original status of a College of Liberal Arts, now has eight schools offering a total of nearly 700 courses, and instead of the original four professors it now has more than 125 officers of instruction.

The schools include, besides the original College of Liberal Arts, the Schools of Law, Engineering, Education, Medicine, Pharmacy, Commerce and Business Administration, and the Graduate School.

An important enlargement of the University's library facilities came recently through a grant by the General Education Board of New York City. Library accommodations are divided into four units, for general, graduate, law, and medical study.

(Continued on Next Page)



COACH HARRY MEHRE

Head Coach of Football and Athletic Director, University of Mississippi



DR. A. B. BUTTS

Chancellor,
University
of
Mississippi.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS (CONTINUED)

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Ole Miss provides the only non-compulsory Reserve Officers Training Corps instruction in the South, a unit which has attained top-efficiency ratings during the five sessions of its existence, and for the past two years the University has participated in the Civil Aeronautics Administration's civilian pilot training program in both primary and secondary phases.

Ole Miss was one of the first institutions in the country to open its doors to women students, enrolling the first co-ed in 1882.

In athletics, Ole Miss traces its background through several distinct periods, the latest and most prominent beginning in 1938, when Harry Mehre came over from Georgia to become head football coach and athletic director.

The colorful Gentleman from Indiana has, by his very presence, served to enhance the athletic reputation of the University, and the twenty-five victories he and his Johnny Rebs have placed on the football ledgers have consistently given Ole Miss a near-top ranking in the Southeastern Conference and a spot of high national value in standings and recognition. Six games have been lost during the three seasons of his regime, two each year.



Besides the production of three crack football machines, Mehre produced an all-America halfback in 1938 in Parker (Bullet) Hall, and in 1940 he brought to light the nation's most colorful and effective backfield combination in Junie Hovious and Merle Hapes, all-conference halfback and fullback.

Vernon (Catfish) Smith, all-America end at Georgia in the early thirties, serves his former coach as end coach. Weems O. Baskin, Jr., graduate of Auburn, is line coach. A former world's record holder in the high hurdles, he coached at Auburn and Georgia before coming to Ole Miss.

Charles (Chuck) Jaskwhich is backfield coach. He graduated from Notre Dame in 1933 and coached at Holy Cross prep school in New Orleans for four years, coming to the University in 1938. Edwin (Goat) Hale, of all-Southern fame with little Mississippi College, is chief scout and general assistant. Hale has coached at practically every major college in the state. Claude (Tad) Smith, lone Ole Miss graduate on the staff, is in charge of freshman football.

Jaskwhich handles the basketball team, Baskin the track squad and Tad Smith the baseball team. Smith is also in charge of intramural sports. Jack Stuart, graduate of Alabama, is trainer. Miss Ruth White is in charge of women's athletic activities.

Football began at Ole Miss back in 1893, with Dr. A. L. Bondurant, who died in 1937 while serving as dean of the Graduate School, organizing the first team. Tulane was one of the eight victims during that campaign. The first great team in modern years came in 1910, under N. P. Stauffer, who is now a prominent physician in Philadelphia, Pa. Only Vanderbilt was able to win from the Rebels. Eight games were won, including victories over Tulane, Alabama, and Mississippi A. & M.

MISS VIOLET MULVENNA of Red Oak, Iowa, holder of five national twirling titles, co-holder of one with Sister Muriel.

Other successful seasons followed, particularly those for the years of 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914. In the latter campaign, another near-perfect season took place, with Texas A. & M. winning 14 to 7 in the last game of the year. L. S. U., Tulane and Arkansas were defeated.

During the latter part of the period before 1920, however, and through the season of 1924, lean years fell on the Ole Miss teams, and few important games were won. Homer Hazel became coach in 1925, and his opening campaign brought a series of close defeats and several victories.

His presence brought a new era, an era marked by the end of a string of thirteen straight defeats at the hands of Mississippi A. & M., and the beginning of a string of nine wins and a tie for Ole Miss, over the Bulldogs. Hazel's regime was followed by that of Ed Walker, who took over with the beginning of the depression years. Walker brought a new type of football, coming from Stanford under Glenn (Pop) Warner in 1930. He developed a winning team in 1933 and produced a great machine in 1935. In its best campaign since the 1910-1914 era, Ole Miss won nine games while losing two, ending in the Orange Bowl for a 20-19 loss to Catholic University.

Mehre's Notre Dame football succeeded the Warner style, and three superbly-coached machines have resulted in three of Ole Miss' six top-flight campaigns. His fourth season is expected to produce another well-drilled football team.

Frank (Bruiser) Kinard, a product of the 135 team, became Ole Miss' and the state's first all-America in 1936 and was named to the all-star teams the following season. A tackle, he has twice made all-professional selections in his three "pay for play" years.

Parker Hall was the state's second all-America, and in 1939 he moved to Cleveland to establish a new passing record in the pro league, rank first in punting, fifth in ground gaining, and lead the pros in all-round efficiency by virtue of his selection to every all-star pick and his place as "Most Valuable Player" of the year. He was also named "Outstanding Rookie" of the season.

James (Buster) Poole, an end graduate after the 1936 season, was given all-professional honors in 1939 and 1940, and with Kinard and Hall established some sort of record in January of 1940 in the professional all-star game in Los Angeles. The threesome gave Ole Miss three of the eleven starting positions on the all-star club.

Ole Miss has developed several great basketball teams, winning the old Southern Conference title in 1928 and gaining the finals of the 1938 Southeastern tournament. The years of 1936, 1937 and 1938 produced three fine squads which won nearly ninety per cent of the games played in those seasons.

Bonnie (Country) Graham, all-Southeastern forward in 1938, led the conference during those three years in average points scored per game. Averaging better than 18 points a game for his three years of varsity competition, in seventy-seven games, he established the present conference basketball scoring record of 229 points in 1938, playing in thirteen games, and the tournament record of 72 points in three games.

Steve Wilkerson, now a member of the Army Air Corps, brought a national boxing crown to Ole Miss in 1938 when he won NCAA welterweight honors in the annual tournament. He twice won conference honors, along with several other Rebel ring representatives.

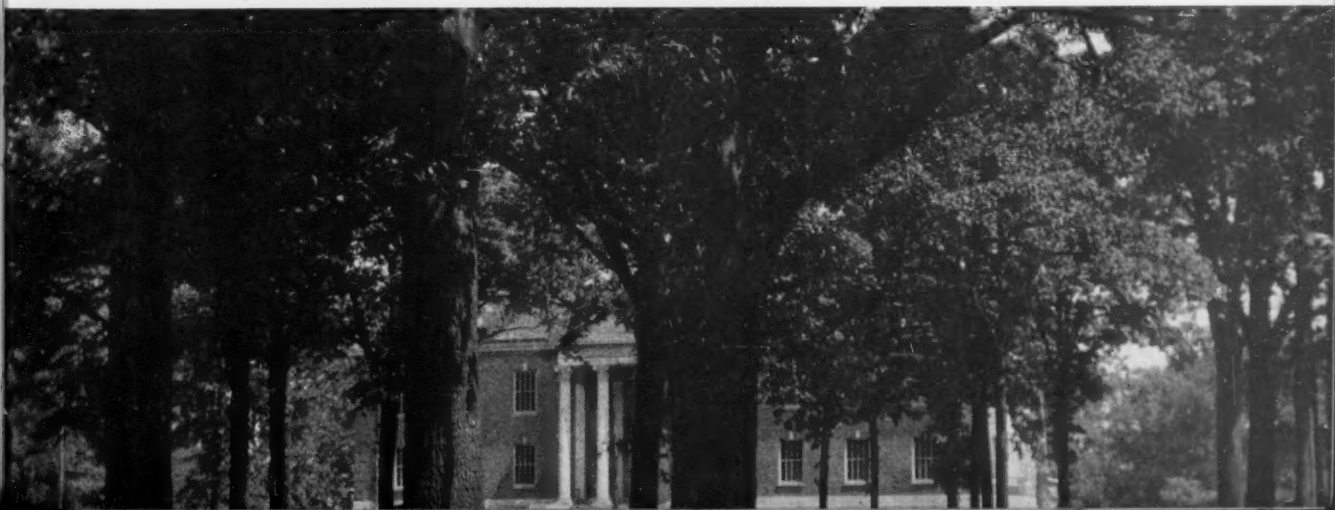
A baseball title was won in 1929, in the old Southern Conference, with Tad Smith, the present coach, a member of the team. Gerald Walker, now a major league outfielder with Cleveland, was another member of the team.

Besides Walker, Ole Miss has sent to the big leagues several of the major's outstanding players, including Joe Evans, third baseman with Cleveland during the days when the Indians played Brooklyn in the World Series; Pete Shields, caught with Cleveland and later baseball coach at Ole Miss; Jim (Skeeter) Webb, shortstop with Cleveland and now with the Chicago White Sox; Orlin Collier, pitcher with Detroit; Hubby Walker, outfielder with Detroit and Cincinnati, and Ike Pearson, pitcher with the Philadelphia Phillies, who went straight to the National League from the Rebel team.

Through the center of the grove on the Old Campus to Lamar Hall, School of Law Building, 1929.



*Front of the Hospital
University of Mississippi*



WHEN IN DOUBT, PUNT!

By CHARLES (Chuck) JASKWHICH

Backfield Coach, University of Mississippi

WHEN in doubt, punt! When in an uncertain situation in the danger zone, kick away and let the other side worry.

However, before your team gets into such a position, be certain your quarterback has a real punter he can call on. And with this admonishment, it is wise to realize that good punters are born, not made.

By this axiom I mean that a boy must have a certain natural ability for kicking before he can be taken in hand for the proper tutoring. And in checking talents in this regard, punting prospects should be placed into three groups: distance kickers, quick kickers and those capable of placing their punts.

Punting can be improved with coaching and a great amount of practice, and since it is the one play in football which comes nearest assuring your team of a sizable gain, it should receive considerable emphasis at all times.

Some boys are capable of mastering all details of punting, but others are not, for while certain fundamentals of the punt are more or less similar, each type of kick calls for certain mannerisms lacking in the other types of punt.

A well-informed coach in the technical side of backfield play is Charles (Chuck) Jaskwhich, backfield coach at Ole Miss under Harry Mehre.

Nearing 30 years of age, he graduated from Notre Dame in 1933, playing his sophomore season under Knute Rockne. He can still practice what he preaches about punting, being able to keep up with a group of kickers who last year averaged just under 40 yards a punt in 11 games.

Coach Jaskwhich is beginning his fourth season as Rebel backfield mentor. Parker Hall, all-American in 1938; Kimble Bradley and Bill Schneller, all-Southeastern quarterbacks, and Junie Hovious and Merle Hapes are products of his tutoring.

It must be kept in mind, too, that no two kickers punt alike, and, therefore, it is not wise to attempt to set a pattern for all to follow.

Maximum distance and height from a punt call for speed, eyes on the ball, good timing, good leg snap and good follow-through and balance. All of these fundamentals must be maintained throughout the punt, and all good punters fulfill these obligations, despite variances in actual execution.

Consistency is an outstanding virtue, and consistency is maintained through continuous contact with the ball by the eyes until the ball has left the foot, and proper holding of the ball. Proper holding of the ball will also tend to increase accuracy.

Some punters like to drop the ball with one hand, where the bottom hand is not in use and the top hand is in charge of the ball. Others like to follow this same procedure with opposite use of hands. My opinion is that this method leads to inaccuracy in dropping the ball.

A good plan to follow is one where the hands are placed alongside the ball, one near each point in the usual order, and release of the ball with both hands where it is placed on the foot. It is placement of the ball that

(Continued on Page 18)

Chuck Jaskwhich is pictured looking at a likeness of Parker (Bullet) Hall, Rebel All-American halfback in 1938.



KEEP YOUR EYES FOCUSED ON THE BALL: Here each of these Ole Miss backs is displaying a variance in forms, but each of the foursome is illustrating one cardinal rule in the handling of kicks—keep your eye on the ball.

From left to right: Junie Hovious, Merle Hapes, Paul Wright and Jackie Flack. Hapes averaged 44.9 yards on 25 punts last season. On the front cover of this issue he displays excellent form in the follow through, showing his body behind the punt, his arms thrown back for balance and his left foot on the ground for additional punch.



FUNDAMENTALS OF OFFENSIVE END PLAY

The Stance—Shift—Lunge Blocks

By VERNON (Catfish) SMITH

End Coach, University of Mississippi

THE fundamentals of offensive end play can be divided into four phases where a complete training program is concerned—the stance, the shift, the lunge and the various types of blocks.

In all maneuvers, proper position of the feet, knees, hands, hips, shoulders and the head must be emphasized in order to bring about the most effective use of the material available.

With the stance, have the end assume a comfortable standing position where the feet are from 18 to 24 inches apart, and the weight has an equal distribution. From this position he is to drop to where his hands or elbows are on his knees, with the weight still equally distributed on both feet, and with a slight pressure exerted on the knees by the hands or elbows.

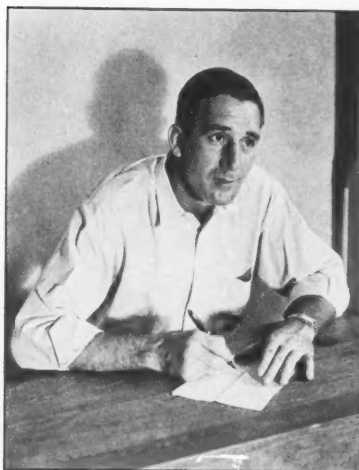
Then have the player continue to lower the position of his body until the knuckles of the right or left hand make contact with the ground. The desired corrections will be of a minor nature to improve on what is called a three-point offensive stance.

In taking the position, it is necessary to bend the knees, flex the ankles by rising to the toes or the ball of the feet, and to have the free arm and hand resting on the knee of the corresponding leg.

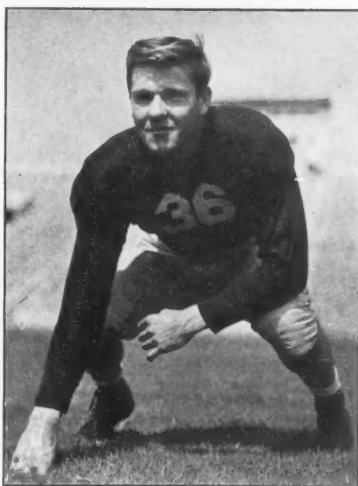
The shoulders, hips and feet should be square, with the feet certain to assume a parallel position; the head should be up and the eyes looking straight ahead all the way.

In order to secure maximum starting speed, "crack the knees" between the thigh and the calf to eliminate the lift before the start. The body pressure exerted on the hand should be sufficient to allow the end to fall forward when the hand is raised, and backward to a squatting position when pressure is exerted downward.

Care should be taken that the rump be placed at the right height, for proper position of this part of body will take care of the head and shoulders, and, to a certain degree, the position of the feet.



VERNON SMITH



Frank Thorsey, Ole Miss junior right end, illustrates the offensive three-point stance.

The most common faults found in new end candidates include improper placement of the feet, where they are too close together for good balance or too far apart for easy maneuvering. Heels turned in or out will throw traction off the cleats and give insecure footing on the lunge. A shoulder out of line, or dipped, will present a sloppy appearance, and im-

proper height where the head and shoulders are concerned will cause a loss of balance and lost motion in any move made by the player.

With the shift, where it is called, the end takes a short lateral step with the outside foot, following with a hop with both feet to the desired point. Both feet reach the ground at the same time with the final step.

The distance of the shift can be from a few inches up to about five yards, according to the gap desired between the offensive tackle and end. With practice it becomes more of a glide than a hop.

In shifting, the end should stay as low as possible to give the appearance of an impending block, or an attempt to dodge the defensive opponent. On some plays the ball is snapped on signals, and the shift with a low movement gives a slight advantage. The stance should remain the same, before and after execution of the shift.

The cadence of the shift for the ends keeps them in unison with the backfield, with the lateral step executed on the count of one and completion of the shift on the count of two.

The lone variation of the shift is the fake shift. Its execution is carried out by use of the lateral step with the outside foot, and then a return to the original position.

With the offensive lunge, the main requisites are speed, power and determination. The stance, shift and fake shift must be mastered before training for the lunge can be applied, but with these fundamentals behind the player, it will be easy for him to see the need for their application.

A good stance places the end in the best position to block with maximum speed. The shift, at times, will give him the blocking angle. And the lunge will give him the snap and power needed to stop a hard-charging tackle.

In moving into the lunge, uncoil from the stance like a large "Z" spring, using every muscle from the

(Continued on Page 16)

OFFENSIVE GUARD PLAY

By WEEMS O. BASKIN, JR.

Line Coach, University of Mississippi

THE forgotten man of yesterday, the guard, today is the vital cog in practically every system known to football.

Argumentatively speaking, a great guard is as valuable, and will make an offense as potent as the best left halfback, or tailback.

I make these statements to point out the importance of top-notch guard play, without which no team is great, and practically no offense can function.

My discussion of guard play is best adapted to the modified Notre Dame and "T" formations, which Harry Mehre has been using for more than a decade, and with which I am most familiar.

In type, we prefer a man of medium height. Speed is essential, but, in itself, is not enough. The good guard prospect must be quick afoot, mobile and aggressive. With medium height, 190 pounds is a good weight. Smartness and an even temperament are requisites of paramount importance.

In the development of offense guard play, the stance is the first point of consideration, since all maneuvers develop from this point. Good position will have the feet from 18 inches to two feet apart, depending on the individual, and spread in a parallel line.

To avoid having the outside foot

maneuvered backward and forward in pulling out, we have the guard line up with his outside foot back about four inches. This enables him to use a crossover step which, I believe, gives the guard a faster start.

After placement of the feet, the guard assumes a squatting position which keeps him on the balls of his feet, and keeps his feet parallel. Do not let the heels turn in, for this flaw tends to throw the knees wider, a factor inclined to prevent proper balance and cause a loss of power in the charge.

The guard places one hand on the ground for a three-point position. His head is up, his shoulders are square, he looks straight ahead with a slight arch in his back, his hips assuming a natural, comfortable position, and his weight well distributed between both legs.

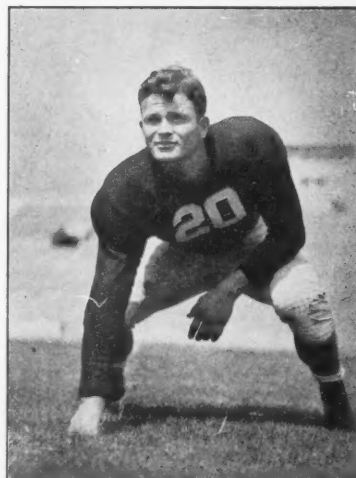
We insist that the guard have very little weight on the hand. Our aim is to have the guard so set that he can lunge forward in the line, and be equally ready to pull out to block ends or run interference.

A guard is called on to perform equally well on high and low shoulder blocks, with the center; straight away shoulder blocks in the line, cross check blocks with the tackle, where the guard works on the defensive tackle; and blocks in close line plays, to include protection for a kicker or passer. All these blocks are made with the shoulder, save in a few cases where variance is needed for deception's sake.

At the point of contact, the position of a guard blocking is similar to that of any player making a fine tackle. His head will be up, his shoulders square, and his feet spread and his hips always slightly under the shoulders—a position that will provide every ounce of power from his leg drive and hip snap.

Because of the variations of end play popular in modern football, the blocking of an end by a guard has become very difficult, and the guard has been forced to strive for perfection with the various types of blocks in order to keep up with the flankmen in more difficult circumstances.

These circumstances, naturally, de-



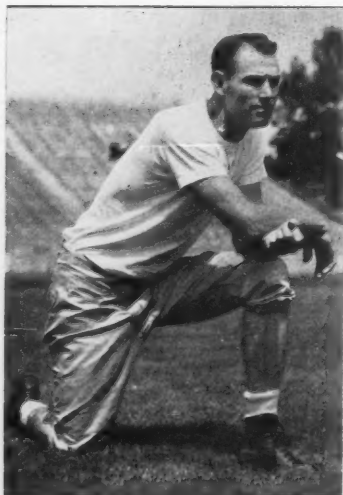
Here Oscar (Honey) Britt (above) displays the proper three-point stance, and Phil (Sheriff) Frye (below) is moving in a low forward movement that should provide excellent leverage and power for an offensive block.

pend on the type of play being run, and against the type of end encountered. An end may smash, drift, retreat or hold his position, and the guard of today must be able to execute four or five different types of blocks to be able to meet such situations.

He must be a quick starter, and mobile in the handling of a shoulder or shoulder reverse block, a body block or crab block. He should be able to handle at least two blocks in the above category to perfection, if he is to take care of a good end.

And whether pulling out, or working in the line, here is a point well worth remembering. It is vital that a guard not give away the play, or direction of the play. Hence, smoothness in the approach and execution of a block is vital.

(Continued on Page 19)



WEEMS BASKIN

FORWARD PASS OFFENSE

By **RAYMOND (Bear) WOLF**

Head Football Coach, University of North Carolina

THE forward pass is without a doubt one of the most thrilling and interesting phases of modern-day football. I hope to give you some idea of pass offense as we try to use at the University of North Carolina.

First we will take up the passer. We have always believed that it requires a boy with natural ability to throw a ball, and we are therefore always on the lookout among the members of our squad for a boy who happens to be blessed with that ability. If we find a boy who has a natural throw we then believe that we can help develop and improve him as a prospective passer. Three important requisites of a good passer are: first, have the ability to throw; second, be cool-headed; third, know his pass plays perfectly. We try to give our passer as much time as we possibly can because if he has the time there is no doubt but that he will complete a great percentage of his passes. We go on the theory that the best pass defense is good rushing; therefore we put great emphasis on the importance of protecting our passer.

The passer, if he is playing the tail-back position, should receive the ball from center, with his right hand slightly under the ball if he is a right-handed passer, and with his left hand slightly under the ball if he is a left-handed passer. He must keep his eye on the ball until he actually has it in his hands and has it under control. He immediately brings it up to his chest and at the same time is moving back as fast as he can to the spot from which he plans to throw. While fading to this position he looks over his field of possible receivers as he adjusts the ball and is then ready to throw to any open receiver. Handling the ball in this manner saves time. The big mistake we find a lot of our passers making is that upon receiving the ball from center they fade back, holding the ball too low. It is surprising how much time is lost in bringing the ball up from a low position to the chest in order to be in correct position to pass. We have



RAYMOND "BEAR" WOLF

Coach Wolf has one of the best coaching records in the nation. In his five years at North Carolina his teams have won 35 games, lost 10, and tied 3. He is an enthusiastic exponent of offensive football and the aerial game he played and coached at Texas Christian University.

Before coming to North Carolina, Wolf served as Athletic Director and line coach at Texas Christian University.

had numerous good passers hold the ball by placing their thumbs on the lace. We prefer a passer holding the ball with his fingers on the lace, with the forefinger slightly under and toward the back point of the ball. The pressure in holding the ball comes from the thumb and the third and fourth fingers. The ball must not be palmed. The only time we have our passers palm the ball is on a rainy day when the ball becomes very wet.

In throwing the pass the passer must step in the direction that he is throwing. This gives him more accuracy, control and balance. When the pass has been thrown, for protection in case of an interception the

passer must cover toward the side that he has thrown the ball. Naturally he does not get to cover on every pass because a percentage of the time he is tackled or knocked down after turning the ball loose.

In using a run pass to the right or left we like for our passer to carry the ball pretty much in the same position that he would carry it on a run play. By doing this he eliminates the possibility of telegraphing to the defense that a pass play is coming instead of a run, or vice versa. A good passer therefore must be a pretty good actor. We always stress one important point, and that is that our passer must lead our receivers. It is always best to over-lead a man rather than to under-lead him. Most interceptions are made by the passer not leading the receiver enough. In order to have a good passing attack it is most important that we have good protection. The protection that we use can best be shown by the diagrams numbered 1 through 7.

Diagram 1, Punt Formation, regular six-man line defense: in protecting the passer, the left tackle turns out on the defensive right tackle, the left guard makes a passive block on the defensive right guard, the center pulls out and blocks the defensive right end, the right guard makes a passive block on the defensive left guard, the right tackle turns out on the defensive left tackle and the fullback blocks the defensive left end. By protecting in this manner we are able to send out four receivers and also give our passer maximum protection.

Diagram 2 merely shows a slight change of assignment by our right tackle and right guard. The balance of the pass protection is the same as shown in Diagram 1.

Diagram 3, Punt Formation, regular five-man line set-up: in protecting for the passer our two tackles turn out and block two defensive men, our two guards remain to block the man in front of center, our center pulls out to block the defensive right end and our fullback remains to

(Continued on Page 20)

Southern COACH & ATHLETE

A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

Vol. IV SEPTEMBER, 1941 No. 1

Official Publication

GEORGIA ATHLETIC COACHES ASSN.
GEORGIA FOOTBALL OFFICIALS ASSN.
SOUTHERN COLLEGIATE BASKETBALL OFFICIALS ASSN.
ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL COACHES ASSN.
FLORIDA ATHLETIC COACHES ASSN.
SOUTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE

DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Business Manager

All Winners

Never in our history has it been so important for the youth of America to play. Not careless play, but organized, planned and purposeful play. In pioneer days a boy's work took him through field and forest and developed in him qualities of self-reliance, initiative and hardiness so needed to make a nation strong and secure. With the change to urban life and modern economies, the American boy finds himself without this natural training ground. Our American sports program has been developed to supply this need. Sometimes the emphasis is placed too much on the importance of winning. Some coaches and many fans have the attitude that the benefits of the program are measured by the percentage of games won. To them the losing players have gained nothing. To us the importance is not in winning, but in having the *desire to win*. There is a distinction between the two attitudes. It is important to *desire* victory so that you will play hard and strive for greater achievement. Having done this, you benefit from participation in sports regardless of the score.

Today our way of life and national security is threatened. Our industrial plants are turning out the most modern weapons of warfare with amazing speed. Our farms are producing an abundant store of food. Our forests and mines are yielding a great supply of resources needed for defense. All this is necessary. There is yet another factor that must not be overlooked or minimized. That factor is our man-power. Modern war equipment alone will not make an effective fighting machine, any more than expensive athletic equipment will make a winning team. Coaches know that a great deal depends upon the caliber of the men wearing those good uniforms. Modern war machines are indispensable, but another factor we must provide is the men manning the machines. These must have courage, loyalty, initiative and stamina. These qualities can all be developed through our sports program.

It is not how good your varsity is that counts most—it is how many boys you have participating in organized play, planned to develop a strong, resourceful and virile man-power. If we do that we are more certain of protecting our nation from all threatening dangers and preserving our free institutions and our way of life in America. If we understand our objectives and have the right philosophy of play, we will have a strong *desire to win*, will play the game hard and, despite the score, will all be winners!

Free Employment Service

Each year quite a number of coaches write us for information regarding coaching vacancies, and some schools register their needs with us and ask for information concerning available coaches. The number of such inquiries we get is increasing each year. Whether we like it or not, we have been called upon to perform the function of an employment agency. We accept this as an indication of another service our publication can and is called upon to render to the schools and coaches.

We are, therefore, inviting all coaches who would be interested in making a change to register with us. Likewise the schools are welcome to register with us their needs in the coaching field.

Coaches registering should include such information as age, college attended, degrees, subjects they prefer, athletic record as player and coach, experience and salary expected. Schools registering should give the approximate salary the position will pay, subjects to be taught, sports to be coached and any other specific requirements of the position.

Let us hasten to make clear that this is a *free* service to those who care to use it and that we will not recommend the man to the school nor the school to the man. We will merely keep a file of registered schools and coaches, and when a school registers a vacancy we will put it in touch with all coaches of the classification needed which we have listed in our files. We will have nothing to do with the negotiations which follow. All information will be held in strict confidence and no fee will be expected from either party for this service.

Football Officials Ranking Lists

A. R. Hutchens, Commissioner of the Southern Football Officials Association, has recently mailed to officials and coaches throughout the South the new Ranking Lists for football officials in this section. Coaches are asked to cooperate by studying this bulletin and demanding those officials whose rank indicate that they are making an effort to qualify themselves to do a good job of officiating. The following excerpt is from the foreword to the bulletin:

"The Southern Football Officials Association has this year opened long standing plans for developing trained and qualified officials for minor college and high school games; this in addition to serving the two Major Conferences as usual.

"Applying the Association's successful plans for training and qualifying officials for major games, 10 new schools, one in each geographical District, have been opened to train and qualify officials for minor games. Thus now operating are, what may be termed, one graduate and ten undergraduate schools for instructing, testing and grading candidates in the qualifications which experience has established as essential to the make up of any competent official.

"The Association feels that even annual competition is as desirable to coaches seeking good officials as it is to officials seeking that distinction. The objectives are three-fold; to force each official to deliver his best, whatever the game; to find and develop the keenest talent in each geographical District and to assure uniformity and high standards for minor college and high school officiating throughout the South.

"With the help of coaches every one of those objectives is definitely within reach. All are invited to lend a hand by demanding officials with creditable ranking for all their games; both at home and away."

Changes In Football Rules For 1941

By T. L. JOHNSON

PRINCIPAL changes in the rules for 1941 concern substitutes in last two minutes of a half: substitution of players and communicating: legalization of the ball handed forward behind the line of scrimmage: slimination of touchback on fourth down forward pass; and restoration of rule making illegal touching of kicked ball inside opponent's ten yard line a touchback.

During the last two minutes of play in either half if the team in possession of the ball, already having had its three time outs, takes time out to make a substitution, the referee shall signal the watch to start as soon as he considers the substitution completed. This is intended to prevent offensive team conserving scanty time remaining by resorting to frequent substitution, which previously has stopped the watch until the ball was snapped.

The substitution rule has been changed to permit a player to return to the game after only one play has intervened. Coaches with small squads will be benefited, as they may rest players almost at will. It may be expected that players especially good on offensive or defensive will be substituted as the occasion demands.

There is no longer a rule against a player communicating. However, an incoming substitute must report to the umpire and be accepted by his field captain before talking. Otherwise he will be subject to penalty of coaching by substitutes. At the start of the second half there is, of course, no restriction on communicating.

The rules legalize a ball handed forward behind the line of scrimmage by a player of the team putting the ball in play. In this case, however, the ball must not leave his hands until touched by his receiver, otherwise penalty would ensue under same condition of the forward pass rule—for instance—forward pass from less than five yards behind line of scrimmage or some ineligible teammate proceeding beyond the line of scrimmage before the pass was made. The rule further stipulates that a teammate who was on the line of scrimmage, at the time the ball was snapped, must have left his position by a movement of both feet which turned him toward his own goal line,

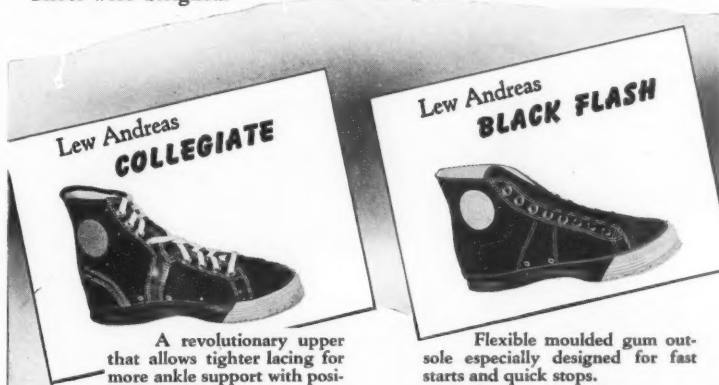
(Continued on Page 17)

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Sports Program Essential to Army In Building A Fighting Machine

By LT. COL. F. E. AMBROSE

Division Morale Officer, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

WITH spirit and stamina the mainstays of a good soldier, military leaders realize that fast competitive sports build America's fighting men quickly. Consequently they are placing every athletic facility within reason at the disposal of the soldier and encouraging their use at every possible opportunity.

The Ninth Infantry Division is a typical example of the part athletics play in building a fighting machine. Lauded as one of the country's crack divisions, the Fort Bragg outfit has an all-encompassing sports program which has whipped up unusual enthusiasm among the soldiers and which gives every man an opportunity to display his athletic prowess in his favorite sport.

In the division there are ten baseball diamonds, about 50 softball fields, 80 volley ball courts, six boxing rings, four football fields, 95 horseshoe pitching courts and a large, well-equipped lake for swimming enthusiasts. Tennis, handball and track arrangements are contemplated.

But facilities don't make a sports program.

Interest must be stimulated with tournaments, competitions and competent coaching. There again the division's leaders have been hitting the ball. Every regiment or battery has an experienced athletic officer in charge, who carefully plans and supervises unit sports and co-ordinates his work with the activities of the division athletic officer, Lt. Leland A. Jackson, a member of the Morale Office staff. Some of you may remember Lieutenant Jackson as the coach and physical education instructor at Griffin High School, Georgia.

One of the first major sports to hold the limelight since the division's activation a year ago, was boxing—and the Golden Gloves tournament. Soldiers entered the New York *Daily News* contest, and fistiana's laurel wreaths bedecked the division's stalwarts from their debut at Raleigh in January through three major Carolina competitions. It was only at the National Championship in New York that the Ninth men were stopped. Not bad for a new outfit.

Sports activities, however, do not stop with boxing. It was a tense moment for the entire Ninth Infantry Division, when, in the recent volley ball championship match, a dispute arose as to the exact score. Was it 16-15 with the Engineers ahead, or did Headquarters Company of the 47th Infantry have an even chance with the score tied at 16 all? Every eye focussed on the coin tossed to decide. When it fell the Engineers were ahead and kept the lead to emerge victorious. But before that game was played hundreds and hundreds of men had the benefit of volley ball's fun and exercise, as they played a series of elimination contests to decide which teams could compete for division honors.

Other soldiers favor softball and in recreation periods this spring, the fifty softball diamonds were in constant use as thousands of sluggers "knocked the cover off the ball" in their efforts to gain recognition for their outfit.

At present, chief athletic interest centers around baseball. With area champions already determined, hot contests to find the best Ninth "nine" were launched August 1st. Regular big-league percentage scores are published in the Fort newspaper and every doughboy and caisson-roller is keenly interested in the fortunes of his favorite team. When the division winners are announced at the end of the month, trophies will be presented and the winning team will then be allowed to participate in matches to

determine the champions of Fort Bragg, the largest army post in the world.

Although baseball has long been the nation's—and the soldiers's—favorite sport, the large number of entries in the recent swimming meet at MacFadyen's Pond, the infantry division's "beach resort" proved that baseball is by no means the soldier-athlete's only interest. Many outstanding "Weismullers" were discovered in this competition which featured all the conventional swimming styles and distances besides a novel

(Continued on Page 21)

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For information, address COL. W. W. BREWSTER, President

HIGH SCHOOL INJURIES

By FITZ LUTZ

Trainer, University of Georgia

WE, at the University of Georgia, request all incoming freshman athletes to give us a record of their injuries received in High School Athletics.

This purpose is two-fold. First it gives us the jump on any re-occurrence. Second, by giving corrective work and preventive methods of taping and treatment, we are able to curtail many chronic injuries.

From our records, the following take the top spot among the injuries received in high school athletics: sprained ankles, "Charley Horses," and twisted knees.

Sprained Ankles

Cause:

1. Improper fitting of shoes.
2. Absence of ankle wraps.
3. Twisting of foot by opponent.
4. Stepping on uneven turf.

Effect

Turning of the ankle joint to the outside causing stretching and tearing of the tendons and ligaments. Also, rupture of the blood vessels causing hemorrhage and swelling. Inside sprains are quite infrequent.

Diagnosis

Remove shoe, place pressure with thumb about one-half inch below the joint, at the same time watching the patient's face for sign of pain.

Treatment

Place a tight figure 8 bandage around the ankle and immerse in ice water for at least 45 minutes. The ice water is to arrest whatever hemorrhage that may occur. Remove figure 8, shave ankle, paint with Tincture of Benzoin and strap with open faced Gibney. The reason for the open faced bandage is to take care of what swelling may appear. If possible have the boy walk, keep elevated while sleeping and resting. After 24 hours begin treatment, hot water, lamps, diathermy, or hot and cold applications. After second day a light massage around the injury. Keep taped during all practice after recovery.

Prevention

Ankle wrap.



FITZ LUTZ

Potts Fracture

This injury is often times confused with a sprained ankle. The fibula or small bone on the outside of the lower leg is fractured about 2 or 3 inches above the ankle joint.

Diagnosis

By pressure with the thumb to that spot. A fracture farther up the leg is very difficult to diagnose because of the amount of muscle in which the bone is imbedded. An X-Ray is the best diagnosis.

Carry boy from field and have doctor check the positions of the edges and apply a cast. Period of recovery, 5 to 6 weeks.

"Charley Horse"

Cause: Blow to the muscles of the fore leg.

Symptoms

A tightness of the muscles of the upper leg.

Pain on flexion of muscles.

Tenderness to pressure.

Dull aching.

Pathology

Rupturing of the blood vessels causing hemorrhage, bruising of the surrounding tissue, the slowing down of the blood stream, and the formation of blood clots. Many times the blow is severe enough to penetrate

(Continued on Page 25)

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FUNDAMENTALS OF DEFENSIVE END PLAY

(Continued from Page 9)

tip of the toes to the top of the head. The shoulders and sometimes the head will be used as the blocking surface. The eyes stay focused on the target, which usually is the upper thigh or hips of the defensive man.

The drive is into and on beyond the target, thereby halting the opponent's charge and knocking him off balance. The recovery must be faster than that of the opponent, and the finish of the lunge should carry the end to the assigned location with a stiff neck and short, driving steps.

If executed for form against passive resistance, the lunge will, at the finish, find the end in a perfect layout, with shoulder contact against the object and knees and body perfectly straight. The lunge is best when used against a charging linesman, for a waiting linesman will parry the thrust to step back and aside, and then into the hole. Play a waiting linesman with steps in the lunge.

It is important to keep in mind the need for continuous contact with a defensive man after the initial lunge. The head must be up, the shoulders, hips and feet square and between the target and the ball carrier.

Another variation in the lunge is one where the short step with the inside foot can be used when the target is inside and the end is assigned to take him out, or a short step with the outside foot when the target is outside and the assignment is to take him in. This pivot step gives better blocking angles under such conditions.

When the step is taken, it is necessary that the movement be continually forward and into the man to be blocked, with the drive coming at first from the stationary foot, and followed so quickly by the moving foot that it is practically the same as the straight lunge.

The step with the leading foot should be to the outside by about eight inches, and forward and into the target by about six inches. When executed correctly, it cannot be discerned from the straight lunge without careful observation.

The lunge is followed by the block, one of a number used offensively, and with each known by a variety of names. Three of the most common types of blocks are the shoulder, the parallel and the reverse body blocks. Familiarity with these three types of blocks will take care of almost any situation that might arise.

With the shoulder block, gain contact with the target by one of the variations in the lunge. Place the head between the defensive man and the point where the play will eventually come, by proper use of the lunge.

On contact, the entire body position must be altered to get the head, shoulders and drivers between the defensive man and the hole, and from there on it is a battle between the end and the individual to be blocked. Determination, and lots of it, can do the job.

The lunge should be directed at the hips or upper thighs of the target, and the charge should be sufficiently powerful to momentarily knock the defensive man off balance. It is important to be quick in moving the target in the right direction, and if this objective is obtained, it is sometimes effective to go to a higher stance to provide better contact and balance. Any counter move to straighten up the end should be followed by a momentary slackness in the charge to where the blocker can drop lower, then continue the pressure.

Good backfield faking can provide considerable help for the end, for often the defensive man is drawn just far enough from his normal position, or is forced to pause to where the end can gain a split-second start from a better angle on the blocking.

With the parallel block, the most common block used in football, execution by the end comes in holding an opponent to the inside on wide plays, or to the outside on plays over the middle or to the weak side.

To block a tackle playing to the outside, the lunge is to the outside on a missed shoulder block, with the body driving into the target with the outside foot, and the hands and the feet providing the leverage needed to force the defender to the inside, or to remain in his original position. The point of contact between the end and the target will be the hips and ribs.

It is important that the blocker keep both feet and hands in contact with the ground, and not drop to the knees. Such a lack of traction for the feet will give the defensive man an opportunity to jump or reach over to make the tackle; it also slows down the movement in keeping contact with the defensive player in case he retreats or attempts to run around the blocker.

If carried out properly, the parallel block is the best block to keep a man already out of the vicinity of the play from reestablishing contact with the gap as a potential tackler.

On plays where the end blocks the end, such as those where the tackle is trapped, it is an excellent block to use since it provides much more blocking surface, and there is no need to move the defensive end. He is already out of the play, and the chances of missing the block are lowered considerably.

The reverse body block may be executed in two different forms, which can be classed as the "low" and the "high." In both types it is essential to know the type tackles being opposed, since this determines the form of block to apply.

Against a quick, hard-charging tackle who moves fast on the snap right over or slightly outside the end, the first step is to put a hard, straight shoulder lunge into the player to keep him from ending up in the middle of the backfield with the end as a bumper. In other words, the end must halt the tackle's charge and give him the impression the play is coming to the inside.

In this "low" block, the tackle, with the idea that he must get to the inside to be able to take care of the play, will fight toward that direction and the end simply keeps a steady pressure with the shoulder and maneuvers around to where he can pin the defender to the inside with a good parallel block.

Actually, two blocks are executed and in the time normally used for a single block.

The high reverse body block can be used against a more docile type of tackle, and sometimes even a waiting tackle. The variation comes in the use of power.

The low block calls for speed, power and deception, while the high block lends emphasis on deception and speed. In execution of the latter type, the block is faked to the inside with a high shoulder lunge. The charge is simply to establish contact, and as the tackle moves in, the end runs around him using his body as a post, and goes into a high parallel block.

There are more forms of blocks, but an end with mastery of these three types is well equipped to handle almost any situation he will face.



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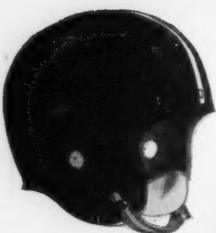
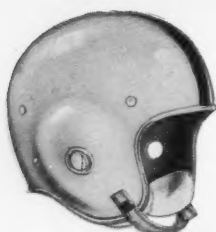
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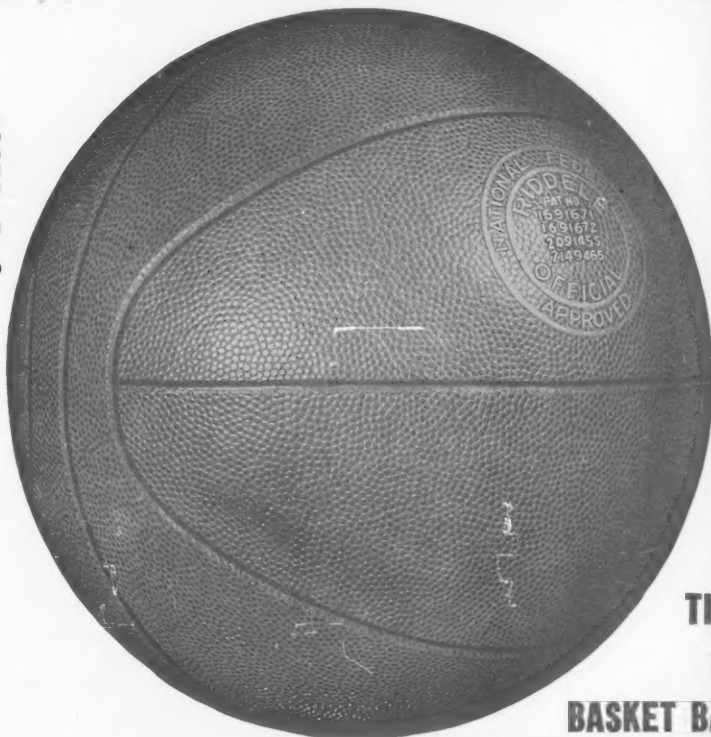
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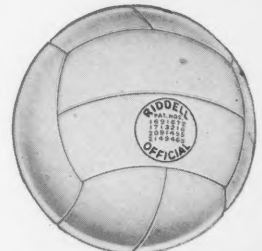


Football No. 1

Same as No. A only covered with Gunnison basket ball leather.

Price.....\$6.50

Volley Ball



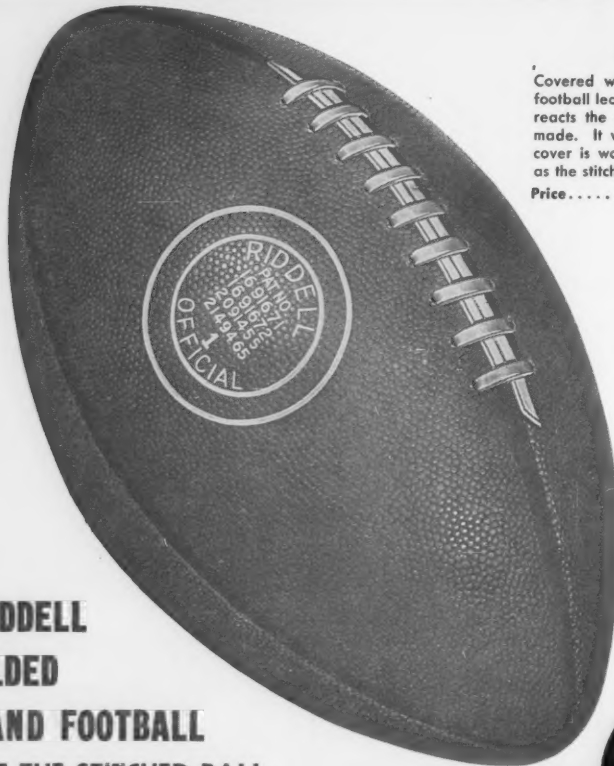
A very fine moulded volley ball that will hold its size and shape.

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Covered with Gunnison's special university football leather. This ball at 9 lbs. pressure reacts the same as the best stitched balls made. It will hold its size and shape until cover is worn off. Does not get as soggy as the stitched ball when wet.

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Ball Wax (Riddell), cake.....	.25
Basket Ball Bladders (Seamless Rubber Moulded), each.....	1.00
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Style 66—The last word in an athletic bowling oxford. Shoes are of equal weight. Has starting insert on right foot which will not tear off. A very stylish looking shoe. Has white eyelets. Men's sizes 6 to 12. Women's sizes 2 to 9. B, C, D, and E widths.

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A genuine Goodyear welt boxing shoe. Upper of heavy kid. Sole of soft Moccasin leather.

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Bowling Shoes in colored kid. Takes 3 weeks
to make up.

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non-scutt tip.

Price.....\$5.00

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white elk

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Upper
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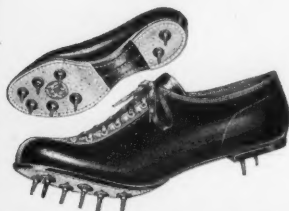
Style N—A hand turned shoe made of very fine grade of Athletic Tan leather. Fits like a glove..... **\$5.75**



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Style T—A good durable track shoe. Upper made of tough Athletic Tan leather that insures fit, comfort and resists perspiration..... **\$3.90**



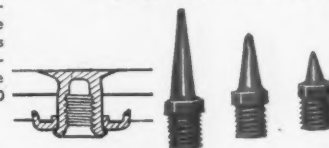
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$\frac{1}{4}$ " for board tracks
 $\frac{3}{8}$ " for indoor dirt tracks
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The soles of the shoes are reinforced with a steel plate. The fixture binds the sole together in such a way that the spikes cannot punch up into the foot.

(Two Weeks to Make Up)

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KP—Pole Vaulting Shoe like K only high top, one spike in heel.....	\$7.00
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JX—Cross Country same as J only has usside heel with no spikes.....	6.50
JY—Indoor Shoe with no spikes in tap or heel, usside soles.....	7.50
KY—Indoor Shoe with no spikes in tap or heel, usside soles.....	6.50

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Repair Kits complete for football and track shoes.....	10.00

Laces for Track Shoes, per gross laces.....	\$ 1.50
Fixtures complete.....	.07

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Style NBS—Same as NB only has short $\frac{3}{8}$ " softball spikes..... **\$5.50**



Style KB—Goodyear welt construction with straight sole. An extremely strong shoe. Upper made of the finest Athletic Tan leather. Used by quite a few Big League catchers and pitchers. Best shoe in our line for this purpose..... **\$4.50**

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Style 33—Has a regular baseball upper made out of Athletic Tan leather. Leather insole and counter. Features a special moulded rubber outsole with cleats moulded on the sole which are especially adapted for softball. Each sole has two extra removable golf spikes which can be used at the discretion of the player and can be easily removed if not desired. This shoe makes an excellent golf shoe; also, can be used as a football official's shoe..... **\$5.00**

BASEBALL ACCESSORIES

Laces, gross.....	\$1.65
Spikes (sole or heel), pair.....	.18
Pitchers' Toe Plates, attached to shoe, leather, each.....	1.50
Pitchers' Toe Plates, attached to shoe, full cap aluminum, each.....	1.00
Pitchers' Toe Plates, loose, leather, each.....	.38
Pitchers' Toe Plates, loose, full cap aluminum, each.....	.60



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Style Z—Same shoe in Blue Back Kangaroo. **School Price**.....\$9.75



Style H—Second oldest shoe in our line. A strictly university grade shoe. Upper of the finest Yellowback. Split shank, Goodyear welt construction. Comes equipped with No. 4 cleats.

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Style HX—Same as H only has soft toe. **School Price**.....\$10.75



Style R—The oldest shoe in our line. Used as an all-round shoe for practice and games by many of the country's leading teams. Light, yet very tough and comfortable. Comes equipped with No. 4 cleats. Goodyear welt construction.

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Style RX—Same as R only has soft toe. **School Price**.....\$9.75



Style P—The original—quality straight sole shoe. Used by many professional and university teams for practice as well as games. Made of the finest selections of Ath-Tan leather and Oak sole leather. Equipped with No. 4 cleats. Goodyear welt construction.

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Style PX—Same as P only has soft toe. **School Price**.....\$8.75



Style 77—Upper of Athletic Tan leather which is very tough and pliable and will withstand perspiration. Goodyear welt construction, ten eyelets high. Split shank soles of good grade Oak Tan leather. Equipped with No. 4 cleats. A good practice shoe.

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Style 77X—Same as 77 only has soft toe.

School Price.....\$7.75



Style O—One of our old standbys with the larger high schools. Made of the best grade of Ath-Tan leather. Is a shoe of excellent quality. Is light, durable and a shoe we can recommend without reservation. Equipped with No. 4 cleats. Goodyear welt construction.

School Price.....\$6.75

Style OX—Same as O only has soft toe.

School Price.....\$6.75



Style X—A very sturdy shoe. Made throughout of a good grade of Athletic Tan leather. Soles are of good Oak leather. By all odds, the best shoe made within this price range. Has No. 4 cleats. Goodyear welt construction, nine eyelets high.

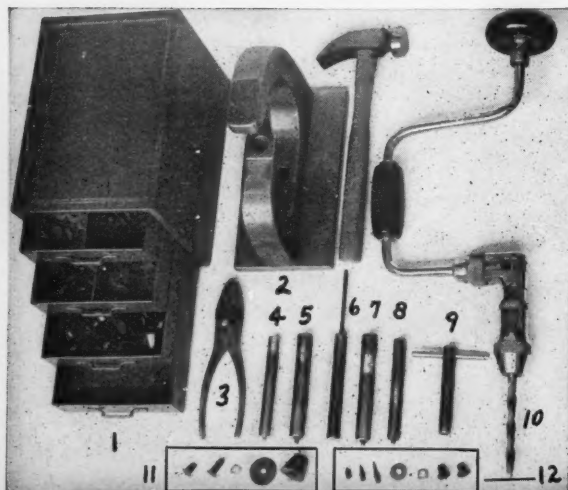
School Price.....\$5.75

Style XX—Same as X only has soft toe.

School Price.....\$5.75

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	School Prices
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Cleats No. 1, Male or Female, per set of 14 in bag.....	.35
Cleats No. 2, Male or Female, per set of 14 in bag.....	.35
Cleats No. 4, Male, per set of 14 in bag.....	.27
Cleats No. 4, Female, per set of 14 in bag.....	.27
Cleats No. 5, Mud—Male, per set of 14 in bag.....	.27
Cleats No. 5, Mud—Female, per set of 14 in bag.....	.27
Laces, gross.....	4.50
Fixtures, complete (Male or Female Set-up).....	.05
Pliers.....	.25
Cleat Wrench.....	1.50
Cork Soles, pair.....	.09
Sole Plates, pair.....	.24
Heel Plates, pair.....	.20
Reinforcement Plates, pair.....	.10
Neatsfoot Oil, quart.....	.90
Repair Kit—This Repair Kit Can Be Used for Both Male and Female Cleats.	
Hammer and Brace are not a part of tool kit. School Price for complete kit (22 items) \$10.00	

John T. Riddell, Inc.
1259 N. Wood Street Chicago, Illinois

CHANGES IN FOOTBALL RULES FOR 1941

(Continued from Page 13)

and must be at least a yard behind the scrimmage line when he receives the ball.

Touchback by a forward pass over the goal line on fourth down is eliminated. Long forward passes thrown over the goal line on fourth down will not save distance by giving the ball to the team defending that goal on the twenty yard line. The ball will in the future go over at the point where ball was put in play, unless foul occurs which would change position.

This year player of kicking team who touches a kicked ball illegally inside his opponent's ten yard line will give them a touchback. It is construed that this rule means *on* or *inside* the ten yard line. In this connection it must be remembered that a punted ball touched illegally by the kicking team is *not* a dead ball and may be played by receivers, if left loose before field judge kills the ball or if allowed to roll after illegal touching. Field judge is this year required to signal ball dead immediately when it comes to rest after illegal touching.

This year penalty for passes incompleting behind the passer's goal may be declined. As an instance, the penalty for an intentionally grounded pass behind the passer's goal line may be declined and a safety elected. A safety resulting from an incompleting forward pass is also declinable.

For night games a white ball with two black stripes around the ball may be used within the referee's discretion, providing proper uniforms are worn by both teams.

The rules further provide that in case of a wet field recommendation is made that three balls be used, changing balls after each down. It is the opinion of most officials in this section that this would delay the game, and that if officials used are on their job and do not object to a little mud the ball may be kept in condition for play without resorting to this recommendation.

It is required in the new rules that coaches be notified when only two minutes of a half remain, in connection with the rule regarding substitutions in last two minutes.

The passer is not given additional protection in this year's rules but the "striking" penalty has been amplified for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that defensive players sometimes violate this rule by bringing hands or arms down on the

passer after the ball is thrown.

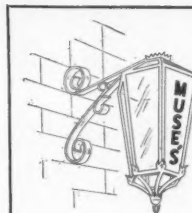
The linesman is given primary jurisdiction over defensive holding of eligible receivers on his side of the field in addition to his other duties such as encroachment upon the neutral zone, forward pass plays, etc.

Players making quick kick or kick beyond line of scrimmage do not receive protection.

If a linesman makes a charge, on a forward pass play, which carries him beyond line of scrimmage he is guilty of interference if, after losing contact with opponent, he continues forward or moves laterally before the pass is made.

With the possible exception of several small omissions or additions which serve to clarify, these notations cover the changes as shown for 1941.

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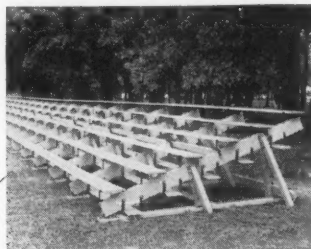
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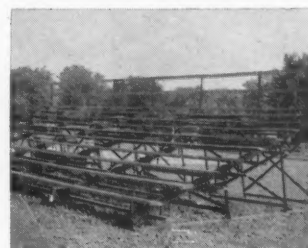
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WHEN IN DOUBT, PUNT!

(Continued from Page 8)

helps it to land correctly on the punter's instep.

The point and position at which the ball is placed on the kicker's foot will determine to a large extent the height and distance of the punt.

A low spiral results from placement of the ball on the foot while near the ground. A high kick will follow when the ball is reached at a fairly high level. Maximum distance and height are realized when the ball is contacted at a knee-high, or a slightly higher level.

Speed in kicking is determined by the distance the punt is made behind the scrimmage line, and the number of steps needed to get the kick away. There are three-step, two-step, one-and-a-half-step and rocker-step punters.

The latter step mentioned, the rocker-step, is the fastest method in use, and is predominant where quick kicking is required. Some kickers use it in regular punting, although it is not a natural movement.

In ordinary punting, the two-step or step-and-a-half movements are to be favored. In both methods, a right footed kicker starts off with his right foot from a position at least ten yards from the center. In the two-step movement, the kicker keeps his right foot to the rear; in the step-and-a-half, he places his right foot forward.

The first movement should be short in order to maintain balance and to obtain maximum power. The second step is long. The steps should be smooth and in a straight line, with knees slightly bent. The direction should be straight ahead, unless trying for a placement punt.

Three-step punting is not recommended, but if the kicker cannot change and is doing well with *sufficient speed*, leave him alone.

The quick kick in football is not so much a quick kick as a surprise kick. Its advantages lie in its surprise element, and straight punt formation is much to be desired in other respects.

Because it is a surprise factor, distance and a good roll are prime elements in the success of the kick, in decided preference to the high spiral type of punt. It is almost impossible to get a great deal of power into such a punt, as the rocker-step allows but one forward movement.

A right-footed kicker will step back

with his left foot, dig his cleats into the ground and then push off from the toe of his left foot and boot the ball. The step backwards with the left foot creates the rocking movement, and all that is important in the actual kick is a good leg snap and follow-through.

With distance rather than height vital, the follow-through should be out more than up.

Power in the kick comes from timing, leg-snap and follow-through. Timing comes with long hours of practice, a leg-snap with every naturally-good punter. The snap reaches from the hips down to the toes, with the leg perfectly rigid, the knee locked and the toe depressed. The depressed toe brings the spiral punt.

The leg should swing in an arc and straight ahead, although most kickers have a tendency to cut across the ball. This is proper execution unless the punter does not follow such a trend too far, for it promotes a tendency to deduct from the kicker's accuracy. He may lose control of the ball in trying for the sidelines, allowing the ball to slide or slice off his foot.

The follow-through is a very important element. In it the foot is brought to its maximum height and the arms are thrown out to the sides for balance. In kicking a low spiral, generally into a wind, the follow-through should be out and then up—mostly out. In normal kicking, it should be slightly out and then up. A good follow-through will help to keep a punter straight on other fundamentals.

Some kickers feel that it is important to leave the ground in emphasizing the follow-through. This is an erroneous belief, for power and accuracy are lost by this mannerism. In fact, to gain more distance, put the body solidly into the kick.

In opening this article, I listed three types of kickers, and I mention now that the value of a boy who can handle all three types of punts cannot be overrated, for he becomes a triple threat by virtue of his kicking alone.

And if the back is actually able to place the ball where he pleases, with consistency, he is an artist of a rare sort, for there have been but a handful of punters capable of placing the ball wherever they wished.

Most kickers undergo considerable training in this phase of punting, but while practice is an important requisite where sideline kicking is concerned, practice alone is not

enough. The art requires a certain touch that is not the gift of all punters.

One fault that most punters have in placing their kicks is that they try to "baby" the ball. The preference is to put the foot firmly into the ball, regardless of the situation, for the form in the kick must be the same.

Naturally, the shorter kick must be the softer kick, but it is not necessary that the ball be made to land on the chalk line, as many kickers seem to think. Punt the ball where you want it to go out, regardless of whether it does so on the fly or whether it lands at that point.

A good method of practicing out-of-bounds kicking is to shoot for an object somewhere along the sidelines, punting from various distances and positions on the field, and toward both sidelines. In placement kicking the ball should always be directed toward the nearest sideline.

And because a right-footed kicker finds it more difficult to punt toward the left sideline, it follows that a kicker who punts straight away without cutting across the ball will produce consistently better results in this phase of punting, where he has less fear of slicing the ball, or of catching it on the inside of his instep and hooking it short.

In sideline punting, always face the center in lining up in punt formation. Know where you want the punt to be directed, and face toward that spot immediately after receiving the ball. Kick straight away and preferably in the manner described for handling a low kick into the wind. Common faults are "babying" of the kick, taking the eyes off the ball and improper placement of the ball on the foot.

The final type in this group of three is the distance kicker, the boy who may lack the necessary touch for kicking-out-of-bounds, but one who is especially valuable in defensive territory. This type generally possesses tremendous leg-snap and a remarkable follow-through and kicks long, high spirals for easy coverage.

The distance kicker may be tutored to where he can sense the touch needed for sideline punting, but it is not wise to work such a kicker to where he may lose his touch and timing with the all-out kick.

In the last analysis, the orthodox style is the best method to follow in training, for it is far easier to direct improvement where the kicker follows the accepted manner of handling punts.

However, if a kicker secures the desired results in violation of all rules of punting, leave him alone. A change may ruin his effectiveness, and there is no need to spoil something good.

OFFENSIVE GUARD PLAY

(Continued from Page 10)

A guard running interference must be adept at picking off backers-up, at charging through the line from the time that his first move is made to pull from his offensive position. He must stay low in a powerful charge, keeping his eyes open for the man he must handle in the play. And, in some instances, he must be capable of cutting back down the scrimmage line in small angles, and still be in a position to block.

And at this point there is one important point I would like to make clear, for it appears to be a contradiction. A guard, leading a play through a hole to pick off a tackler, should never use a body block when in the line. It is vital that he use a shoulder block, for he will never be able to move a backer-up from a hole with a body block. However, a backer-up breaking through at some other point in the line can be pinned in with a body block, for in such a situation, the guard is not clearing the path but preventing obstacles from impeding the progress of the ball carrier.

After the guard has passed the line of scrimmage and the play is continuing, any type of block will serve. We have been fortunate in having good downfield blocking, with the shoulder block, body block and the rolling block. The main idea is to get downfield and take care of an opponent.

Protection for punters and passers in most respects is easier for the guard to handle, save where he is called on to drop back and protect for a passer. Then his job calls for agility and quickness, both afoot and mentally. His work in this latter phase of protection is vitally important, for poor protection, as for the punter, can mean the loss of a game.

The old methods of selecting guards generally placed a premium on defensive play, but with few exceptions, the good offensive guard is a good defensive guard, and in more

respects than one. Different styles of defense may place a guard back of the line, where he must be as well-trained and capable as in offensive play.

And it might be wise to mention that a guard who can be trapped has the makings on most occasions of a real linesman. The very nature which sends him across the line into a trap, or cross block, will help him develop into a worthwhile factor on the ball club. This aggressiveness, speed and recklessness will help the player develop into a fine offensive guard.

In recent years, the different types of line play combined with the different types of defensive maneuvers have piled up a great many responsibilities for the guard. He must be able to take care of a continuous run of varying circumstances, but if he is capable—and his teammate in the other guard slot is effective—the offense will go.

Offensive guard play is paramount in the attack of any good football team.

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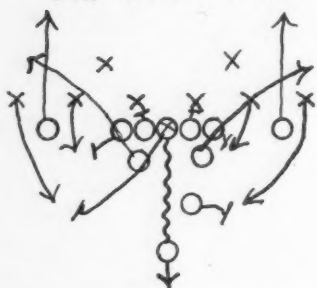
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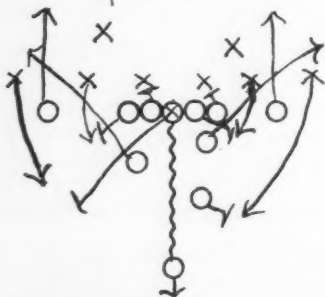
FORWARD PASS OFFENSE

(Continued from Page 11)

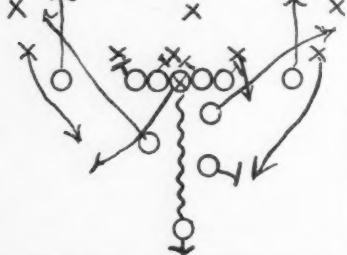
Diag. 1.
Pass Protection
Six man line



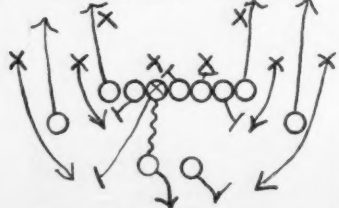
Diag. 2.
Pass Protection
Six man Line
RT and RG change
assignments



Diag. 3.
Pass Protection
Five man line



Diag. 4.
Pass Protection
Six man line



block the left end. We prefer to pull our center out to block on pass protection because he has more time to find the defensive end and it is an easier block for him to perform than staying in the line to block the defensive guard who usually is in front of the center.

Diagram 4, Double Wingback, against a six-man line: in protecting for the passer you will notice that our left guard turns out on the tackle, our center again pulls out on the defensive right end, our right guard remains to block the man in front of center, our inside tackle blocks the defensive left guard, our outside tackle blocks the defensive left tackle, and the fullback remains to block the defensive left end.

Diagram 5, Double Wingback, against a five-man line set-up: in protecting for the passer our left guard, center and right guard block the same as in Diagram 4. The only change in our pass protection against the five-man line would be that our outside tackle remains in line to block and our inside tackle pulls to block.

The pass protection for single wingback is the same as used from our double wing formation, as shown in Diagrams 6 and 7.

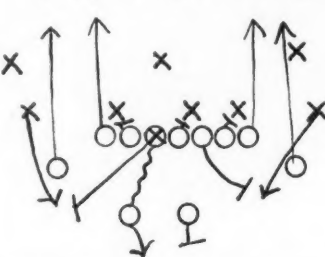
When using the run pass, our protection is the same as shown in Diagrams 1 through 7 except that our lane of protection is formed to the right or to the left, depending on the spot where the passer gets set to throw the ball.

We stress to our passers that they must stay in the lane of protection. By doing this it helps the blockers do a better job and makes it more difficult for the defensive men to get through to our passer. The mistake we have found our passers making is that they leave their lane of protection, thereby leaving themselves wide open to be rushed.

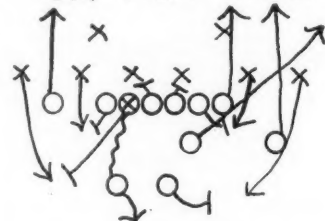
The majority of our passes are the pattern type or designed pass plays. We have two or three spot passes but highly favor the pattern or designed type. In our pass offense we have at least three pass plays that will work fairly successfully against most standard types of defense. The use of designed pass plays allows us more or less to adjust our passing attack to meet the various types of defense. One essential for the completion of passes is a good receiver, a good receiver being a boy who can handle the ball and has the ability to get open. We work a great deal

(Continued on Page 28)

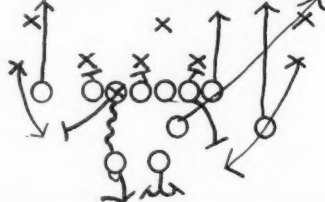
Diag. 5
Pass Protection
Five man line



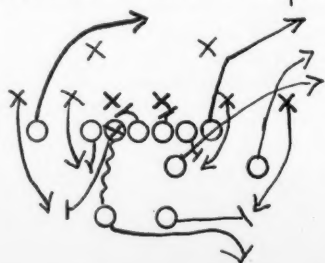
Diag. 6
Pass Protection
Six man line

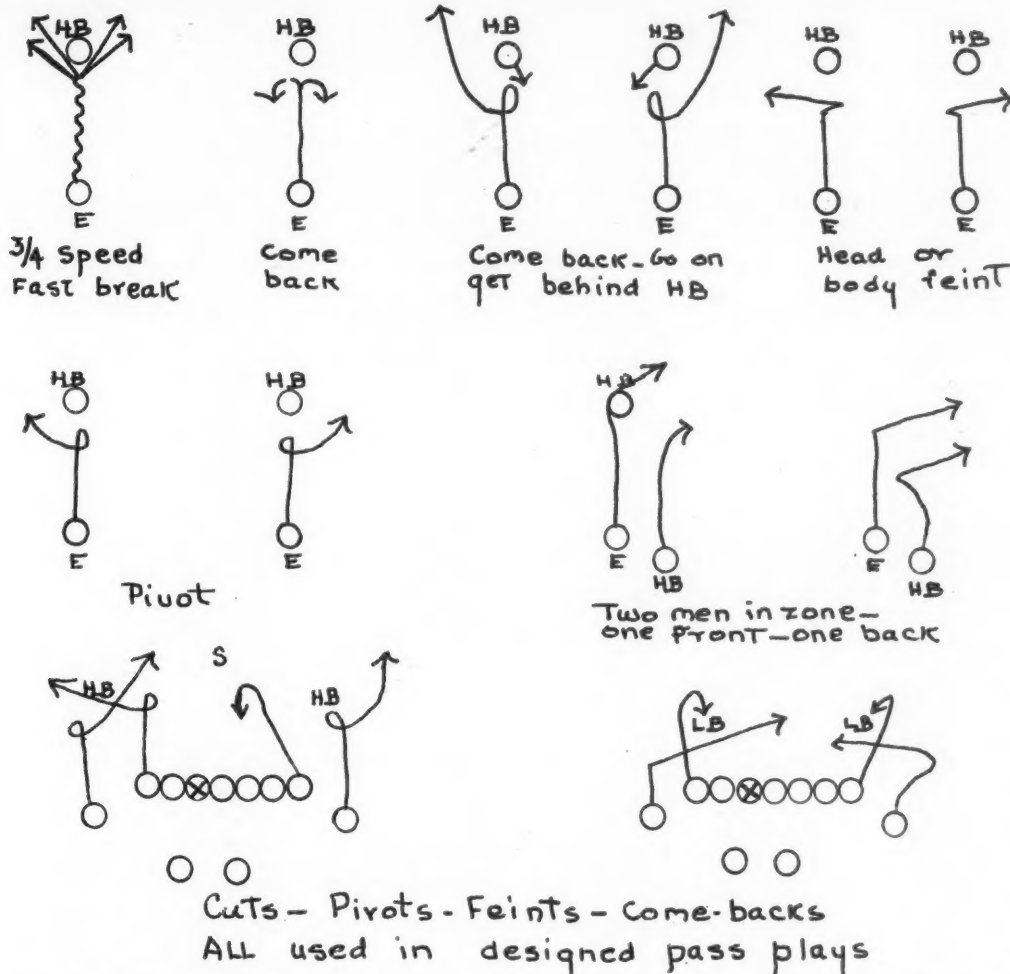


Diag. 7
Pass Protection
Five man line



Diag. 8
Pass Protection
Six man line
Run Pass Right.
Lane of Protection
moved more to right





SPORTS PROGRAM ESSENTIAL TO ARMY

(Continued from Page 14)

egg-and-spoon event. Spectators had quite a chuckle as they heckled the soldiers' efforts to swim fifty yards with a spoon in their mouths—and an egg perched precariously at the end of the spoon. Brig. Gen. R. E. D. Hoyle, commanding the Ninth Infantry Division, awarded the team trophy and cash prizes. That's the sum and substance of official contests already held, although tournaments are contemplated in soccer, handball and possibly in tennis. However, the facilities for sports are always available and some of the impromptu, bang up games held over the weekends and in spare time frequently are more exciting than tourney matches, and often unearth remarkable talent.

But speaking of talent, while the sports program and facilities may be

somewhat similar to those at other army camps, there is a galaxy of national, as well as sectional athletic champions scattered among the crack troops of General Hoyle, who, by the way, was himself an active figure in polo circles for thirty years. You remember Ben Kish, the legendary Pittsburgh and Dodger quarterback. He's corporal in Company C, 39th Infantry. Then there is Pvt. Joseph "Sugar" Kane in the 60th Infantry Medical Detachment, one of Alabama's greatest backs. A former captain of Georgetown's track team, Pvt. Vincent Braun, in 1936 was the National Interscholastic mile champ and set a world's indoor record at Madison Square Garden. Basketball is represented by Sgt. Ed Fetting, three-time All-America in National A.A.U. tournaments. Other sports feature Murray Shapiro, Ninth Signal Com-

pany, National, New York State and Metropolitan handball champion; James Masterson, well-known New York golf pro; Pvt. Fred Bicking, American Association baseball star, and Sgt. Jimmy Hicks, lightweight service champion boxer in Hawaii, 1932.

That is only a portion of a long list of well-known sportsters, but, primarily, interest is focussed, not on these exceptionals, but upon the fifteen thousand athletes who comprise the division. With these men, military leaders in only one year, have molded a superb fighting machine—instilled them with a basic knowledge of tactics, taught them to shoot straight and march smartly, have toughened them and enured them to the rigors of combat. But army officers know that essentially it's spirit and stamina that make fighting men and that there is no better place to mold them than on the athletic field.

FLORIDA SPORT FLASHES

By ARNOLD FINNEFROCK

OVER a score of high school coaches in Florida were involved this summer in a coaching turnover unprecedented in the Sunshine State.

While most of the changes affected assistant mentors, eleven and perhaps more schools will have new head coaches this year.

Schools which have changed head mentors are Sarasota, Bradenton, Fort Myers, and Bartow of the South Florida Conference; Bolles Military School of Jacksonville, Palatka and Leesburg of the Northeast Conference; Jasper, Melbourne, Wildwood and Chipley.

Only head coach to be called into the service was Floyd Christian of Fort Myers, who was a second lieutenant in the officer's reserve corps. He was succeeded by Johnny Haynes, former Lakeland High coach who was principal of Eagle Lake Junior High last year.

Ed Knittles, head coach at Palatka and president of the Northeast Conference, resigned his post after his draft board called his number but Army doctors refused to pass him. In the meantime, Eddie Joe Long had quit at Jasper High and accepted the Palatka job, leaving Knittles out in the cold.

Art Shouse, assistant coach at Hillsborough, enlisted in the army as a volunteer and two assistant mentors at Orlando High, Carlyle Hughes and Paul Bouton, are awaiting a momentary call to service.

Bob Pittman resigned at Bartow to take Charlie Bevis' job at Bradenton. Brick Ausley quit at Wildwood to take the Bartow post.

Marion (Snooks) McInnis, who had been a junior high coach at Bradenton, got the Sarasota berth when Chet Ihrig resigned to enter the sporting goods business.

Ed Sauls, who resigned as Leesburg coach but will stay on as a teacher, was succeeded by Ed Manning, who was an assistant mentor at Daytona Beach last year.

K. P. Gilmore quit at Chipley to enter recreational work.

Mark Bradley, for many years at Manlius School, Syracuse, N. Y., was appointed head coach at Bolles, as successor to Cecil Glass, who resigned. Capt. D. E. Hooker, who has been at Bolles a number of years as intramural sports director, will assist Bradley.

Chester Mann, former Bartow assistant, will fill a similar post at Winter Haven, as successor to Joe Justice, who has joined the Rollins College coaching staff.

Rick Gillespie moved up from an assistant's job at Sanford to the head coaching berth at Melbourne. Russell McCracken left his position as assistant coach at St. Augustine to take a job as a teacher at Seabreeze.

Joe Rousseau, assistant at Sarasota, has been named coach at Bradenton Junior High and will help Pittman coach Bradenton High teams.

There is a strong possibility that St. Petersburg will have a new head coach, for Bob Lockett has indicated he will leave the Green Devils to take the job of assistant coach at Robert E. Lee High, Jacksonville, which became vacant with the death of C. R. Jury. John Piombo, former University of Florida end, also is slated to be an assistant at Lee. Mitchell Schemer, who has been at Port Orange, is expected to be named a physical education instructor at Kirby-Smith Junior High (Jacksonville) and as such will be a member of the Andrew Jackson High coaching staff.

Two Catholic schools in the Miami area, Gesu and St. Patrick's, have put in full-time athletic programs and have hired coaches. Pat Reen, former University of Florida halfback, got the Gesu job and Chuck Guimento, a football and basketball star for three years at Miami University, got the St. Patrick's berth.

Neither school will have football teams this season but each plans to have one next year.

Fran Livermore assumes Bob Wilson's old post as line coach under Bill Harkness at Miami Beach High and Al Cox replaces Johnny McGuire as cage mentor at the same school. Reason for the changes are that Wilson and McGuire were heads of school departments and they were relieved of their coaching duties to devote more time to their school work.

Coach Jess Yarborough's Miami Senior High Stingarees are expected to be tops in Florida scholastic grid circles this season for the umpteenth time. Miami Edison appears to be a good bet to repeat in the Big Ten Conference, with Orlando and Lee furnishing chief contention.

(Continued on Page 28)

DORIS HART SOUTHERN TENNIS CHAMPION

By WHITEY KELLEY

DORIS HART, gangling 16-year-old tennis ace from Gesu High School in Miami, Fla., will be queen of American tennis in three more years. Qualification for that statement comes from Slim Harbett, Miami Beach professional who has coached Doris since she entered the game.

Her record, however, does much to substantiate his remark, for at the age of 15 she won the Southern Women's title and this year repeated by trouncing Pauline Betz, considered by many as ultimate successor to Alice Marble.

In Florida high school circles she has no equal, having won the state crown twice hand running. In each instance she defeated her best friend and doubles partner, Nellie Sheer of Miami Beach High. With two years of competition remaining, it is almost certain she will compile a record that will stand for quite a spell. Gesu is a four-year school.

According to keen students of the game, she doesn't have a single technical weakness. The volley is her best weapon. This is of great advantage in the grass tournament, where Doris can hit the ball before it bounces, whereas most women players wait until after the bounce in order to assure a safe return.

A knee injury imperilled her career several years ago, but an operation restored the injured member to its former usefulness.

The Hart family, with Doris as the queen, is making tennis history at a tender age. Her brother, Bud, has remained abreast of his sister by winning the state boys' prep crown the last two seasons. He hasn't, however, reached Doris' peak in national play.

G. I. A. A. PREVIEW

By FELTON GORDON

THOSE Purple Paladins of the gridiron, the men of coaches Keith at Boys' High, look good enough to repeat for their third straight Georgia Interscholastic Athletic Association championship.

That's the verdict after a preliminary check-up around the 15-school prep circuit. With Clint Castleberry, 10-second flat halfback, and Charlie Furchgott, guard, both All-Southern stars in 1940, on hand the Hurricane should blow fiercely again.

Major challenger to the bid of the 1940 Southern champions to retain their throne as state titlists will be Lanier High of Macon. The Poets return 22 veterans, 15 or whom are lettermen.

Coach John (Stooge) Davis, husky ex-Bulldog tackle, has taken over the helm at Lanier High succeeding the veteran, Selby Buck, who was a perennial threat.

Coach Doyal will reach into his grab bag and pull out a formidable line and is expected to come up with a dangerous backfield despite loss of an entire quartet.

Bill Bailey, speedy halfback, heads the list of backfield men lost with Fincher and Al Berman as others who'll be missed. However, last season Boys High was supposed to be four-deep with backs and is expected to return most of them.

Outstanding players returning besides Castleberry and Furchgott include Smith, center; G. Clay, rangy 185-pound end, and halfback Kenimer.

The Boys High team, which breezed through 11 games without a defeat last year, will launch its new campaign in a game with Commercial High on September 11. The team will be out to repeat its record of holding its opponents scoreless until Rome High was met late in the season.

In the "darkhorse" ranks will be found Richmond Academy, Savannah High, Monroe Aggies, and Jordan High. The Blue Jackets will have a new coach in Ivy M. (Chick) Shiver, former All-America luminary at Georgia, and are expected to show Savannah fans a flashy aggregation.

Early indications are that prospects will be down at Tech High, Columbus High, Marist, and Com-

mmercial with Benedictine's case problematical.

The Smithies of Coach Allen Shi, regular bidders for state honors annually, will be formidable but no "world-beaters." Loss of Jackie Pounds, pint-sized halfback dynamo, and a string of others may be more than they can absorb in a season.

Missing from the ranks will be Marion West, halfback, Phil Lane and Red Aiken, tackles, along with Red McClure, all-state guard. Captain Nixon is expected to be about the brightest spot on the team at his flank post.

The All-America hard-luck coach, Rufus Godwin, of Commercial High, will run into trouble in attempting to replace Hook Janko, fullback, and Trick Aycock, halfback. Clayton Johnson, 6-foot one inch end, is an outstanding candidate for the Red Raider aggregation.

G.M.A.'s place in the race is doubtful. Coach Bud Harris will find replacement of Carl Anderson, swivel-hipped halfback, as his chief plug-in problem. Anderson is entering West Point Military Academy. Arthur Porter and Pete Hayes will also be missed.

Monroe Aggies loom as the usual hard-knocking threat, although Coach Whack Hyder will have a squad not overly-burdened with experience. "Little Red" Barron returns for a backfield post, although he can hardly offset the loss of the left-handed passing ace, halfback Jenks.

Sixteen of last year's 22-man varsity return at Savannah High. The Blue Jackets won six, lost three and tied the Benedictine game last season.

Coach Denny Leonard will attempt to mould a strong contender at Benedictine again, returning all but one of the outstanding stars of the 1940 team. Toughest schedule in years has been arranged, opening with Robert E. Lee of Jacksonville at Savannah on September 19.

Marist College of Atlanta, with a new coach in "Butch" McCullough, former Georgia guard, who stepped into the shoes of Louis Van Houten when he went into the army as a lieutenant, looks for a mediocre season.

Jack McSherry, halfback; Rupert Davol and Capello, regular ends; Wasser, All-G.I.A.A. center for two

seasons, along with an entire backfield of Kirkland, Stanford, C. Davol and McSherry, was lost.

Top prospects returning are J. D. Dickerson, outstanding as an offensive guard, Charlie Fitzgerald, guard, Jack Mays, Neil Snedker, Theo Leres, and Henry Norwood, tackles. There's a dearth of backfield talent and ends.

At Lanier, Stooge Davis must rebuild after having lost Capt. Jack Suddath, Prentice Knight, Carroll Armstrong, Mike Dixon, Miller Epps, Albert Jelks, and Robert Jenkins from the line. Backs missing include Buddy Jennings, Jimmy Gilbreath, Richard West, and Albert Bentley.

Hulon Connally, 185-pound center, will be on hand for his fourth season at the pivot post. Dan Riley, 237-pound tackle, and Lafayette King, 185-pound tackle, are back in the line. Backfield men to watch include Tim Harden, 150, halfback, and Broadus Douglas, 175.

Since Riverside and Darlington seldom vie for the championship due to lack of representative schedules, little is known of their prospects. Rome High, under Jim Cavan, will be another unknown quantity, although the loss of Ernest Dukehart, All-G.I.A.A. end, will be felt strongly.

Jordan High lost Lester Ray, sensational triple-threat halfback, but returns another just as good or better in Billy Rutland, All-Bi-City star who was voted the most outstanding among the three teams here. Jake Land is the wheelhorse of the line which must be replaced almost entirely. Chief losses in the forewall include James Carlisle, end, and Ralph McLendon, second All-G.I.A.A. center.

Columbus High will stake its hopes upon a new coach in Jesse Foshee, former University of Alabama lineman. Bill Ogletree looms as the ace of the Blue Devil backs, while the line will suffer from inexperience. Charles Skipworth, halfback, is scheduled to be back. Ray Walters will be the line mainstay as center.

Richmond Academy's "Darkhorse" team lost a number of outstanding boys, among whom were Bubber Cole and Strother. However, Coach Sullivan is expected to present a team that will be a standout.

PROSPECTS AT AUBURN AND ALABAMA

By JIM BEECH, JR.

"AT ALABAMA, we are pretty well set in the backfield, but in the line it is a different story," says Coach Frank Thomas, who has taken his Crimson Tide teams to the Tournament of Roses on two occasions since he took the reins vacated by Wallace Wade in 1931.

"Our prospects for 1941 are only fair and are below last year's" emulates Coach Jack Meagher, general of the Auburn Tigers, who has caused such a stir in the S.E.C., since he started out in the Conference with such fine teams.

From the above statements, you would be led to believe that the pilots are pretty blue over prospects for the coming grid campaign, but rest assured that these men will have powerful aggregations on the field every Saturday during the year.

Naturally, the draft has had a telling effect on the two college outfits, but so has it affected other Conference teams. Thomas states that there will be no undefeated team in the running and that the team that loses fewest men who were later earners last season through draft annals and injury will be crown bearer this time. Meagher has this to say about the Conference, "Some of the smaller schools might have to call upon the freshmen to play this coming season, but I am sure that this will not happen to the Southeastern Conference. So, the high class brand of football in the S.E.C. will be continued this year, unless world events take more than one or two turns."

Thomas will be without the services of twelve men who saw service with the 1940 edition of the Crimson Tide. Five are caught in the draft and naturally will not return, then captain-elect John Hanson has joined the Army Air Corps. The other six have vacated because of scholastic deficiencies or similar disorders. These boys would have undoubtedly seen plenty of action this year, but you can't stop fate or Uncle Sam. Four varsity men will be lost through graduation.

Meagher will miss sixteen faces when he calls the roll on September the first through draft and diploma. Four of the sixteen have been lost

to the armed forces. Still another quartet is under the surveillance of draft officials and may not return next fall.

Thomas is facing a ten game schedule for the first time since he took over the reins vacated by Wallace Wade in 1931. He firmly states that this year's games are going to be the hardest faced by a Tide eleven in many moons. John Cain, former Bama All-American, brings his Southwestern Louisiana Institute squad to Tuscaloosa to open the Crimson's season. Mississippi State is the next foe, followed by Howard's Bulldogs. Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, Tulane, Georgia Tech and Vanderbilt furnish the opposition for the six week-ends in a row following Howard. Miami is the scene of the final game with the Tide meeting the University of Miami.

Meagher has a ten-game booking that includes everything but funeral arrangements. Howard, Tulane, Louisiana Tech, Southern Methodist, Georgia Tech, Georgia, Mississippi State, L.S.U., Villanova and Clemson have collaborated in that order to make life a nightmare for the Little General. Auburn has long been noted for taking on a hard schedule and from the looks of things the book makers haven't erred at all this time.

To say which has the harder schedule would be like choosing between hanging and the electric chair.

"This year the Southeastern Conference seems to have more evenly balanced teams than in any year in the conference's history," states Thomas.

"All teams in the S.E.C. carry large squads and I know that all would have to lose more than the dozen it looks like they will be without before we have to use freshmen," contends Meagher.

The outlooks of the two leaders of the Alabama entries in the race this year are about the same, and, believe me, Southeastern coaches will have plenty on their hands out there on Saturday evenings this fall when these two worthies send their teams onto the gridiron. Both are former Notre Damesmen and plenty tough to beat.

BACK-FLASHES ON ALABAMA SPORTS

By BENNY MARSHALL

BIRMINGHAM, as customary, caught the 1941 spring windup of Alabama prep sports — and quite a windup it was. The high schoolers can remember as they prepare for the fall and winter campaigning.

Ramsay of Birmingham won its fifth straight track championship.

Frank (Buckshot) Willett, national indoor boys' champion from Anniston, walked off with the state tennis singles title.

Arthur Bolton and Howard Miller, Ramsay, took the doubles crown.

Ramsay, for the first time since its reign of cinder supremacy begun in 1937, was pressed in repeating. It took a win in the relay, final event on the program, to ease out over Ensley, also of Birmingham. The final point tally listed 32 points for Ramsay, 26 for Ensley, Birmingham; 24 for Bessemer; 12 each for Phillips and West End, Birmingham; nine for Lee County; six for Woodlawn of Birmingham; four for Lauderdale; four for Georgiana, and two for Lanett High.

The net meet was a breeze for young Willett. In the finals he defeated an Anniston teammate, Leslie Longshore, in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2. The doubles, likewise, was easy for the Ramsay team. Phillips' Tom King and Howard Reese were the losers, 6-2, 6-2. It was the third straight year a Ramsay team had won in doubles, second straight year the Phillips combine was forced to bow in the championship match.

Shades Cahaba High School captured the Jefferson County Prep Baseball League crown with two straight wins over Woodlawn in the final round at Tarrant City.

Sidney Lanier of Montgomery, Woodlawn of Birmingham, Gadsden and McGill Institute of Mobile, all involved in newspaper arguments of just who was state football champion last year, are all expected to come back strong this season, pre-practice reports indicate.

Woodlawn and Lanier have been hardest hit by graduation losses, but both Malcolm Laney and Joe Riley, the respective coaches, can be counted on to come up with something.

(Continued on Next Page)

(From Preceding Page)

In the usually hot Birmingham Big Five race, which highlights the state season, Ramsay, under a new coach, C. L. (Shot) Senn, is counted on to give Woodlawn most trouble. Senn replaced W. H. (Hank) Chrietberg, who has been called into the Army. Chrietberg had held the Ramsay job for less than a year. He took over when Bill White deserted the prep ranks for Howard College.

Departed, too, from Ramsay is track and basketball coach, Elmon Miller, who had been on the job for a year after succeeding Bill Raney, now at Alabama. Miller has taken a business position and his successor has not yet been named. He leaves behind championship material in both his sports.

HIGH SCHOOL INJURIES

(Continued from Page 15)

to the bone causing a tearing of the periosteum or bone covering. This periosteum has nerve, blood, and bone building properties, and a growth may form along the thigh bone. This growth may be round and smooth, causing the muscles to stretch over the growth, this in turn causes a shortening of the muscles and full flexion is denied. Again the growth may be spinous, this causes a sticking and tearing of the muscles and is always painful. In the latter case surgery is necessary.

Treatment

Have patient flex the leg, apply pressure bandage, cover the entire leg with powdered ice for one hour. Remove ice and bandage, apply dry pressure bandage, and put patient at rest. After 24 hours start treatment, hot water, Infra-red lamps, diathermy, hot and cold applications. When not under direct treatment apply a hot pack. Keep treating long after the patient seems to have recovered. Be sure the boy wears a "Charley Hoss" pad when contact work is resumed.

Prevention

Snug fitting pants and large thigh pads.

Twisted Knees

The knee joint is the weakest joint of the skeleton. It is a hinge joint and relies upon strong ligaments and cartilage for strength.

Cause

1. Blow from the side.
2. Being tackled head on directly at break of joint.
3. Planting foot and cutting back.
4. Being blocked or tackled while foot is planted.

Pathology

1. Stretching and pulling of internal and external lateral ligaments.
2. Fracture of semi-lunar cartilage.
3. Hemorrhage and injured tissue.
4. Accumulation of fluid around the joint (water on the knee).

Symptoms

1. Inability to put full weight on the leg.
2. Looseness of the joint.
3. Tenderness.

Treatment

Apply pressure bandage, pack in powdered ice for one hour. Then remove ice and bandage, put on an X supporting strap. Insist that the patient walk with his heel touching the ground. If he walks only on his toe the ligaments become shortened and full recovery is retarded. After first 24 hours give treatment of hot water, Infra-red rays, diathermy, or hot and cold applications. Do not massage. Hot packs are very beneficial when boy is away from the training quarters. Period of recovery is 10 to 12 days. Keep taping when patient returns to contact work.

The advice of a competent physician is always warranted.

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These corner sections can be used with any new or previous installation of Fold-A-Way XL Stands. An eight row corner section provides 84 additional seats. Their operation, like the Fold-A-Way Stand, is simple and easy; first the cabinet opens down, then the stand swings out and down to rest on the cabinet for full floor protection. To close, the process is merely reversed.

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SUMMARIES FOR YOUR RECORD

(EDITOR'S NOTE: A number of athletic meets were run off after our final issue of Volume III came out last spring. We are running herewith the summaries of these events so that you will have them for your records.)

1941 Southeastern Conference Track Meet.

1941 Southeastern Conference Swimming Meet.

1941 Florida High School Track Meet.

1941 G.I.A.A. Track Meet.

1941 Georgia Class "B" and "C" Track Meet.

Georgia 1941 Class "B" and "C" Track Meet

In Class B, Cordele won the district cup for the Third Congressional District and Athens High School took the high point cup with 21 points. In Class C, Woodbury won both the district cup and the high point cup with 34 points.

Runners-up for the Class B high point cup were Cordele, with 19 points; Carrollton, with 14, and Cairo, with 13. Runners-up in Class C were Evans and Meigs, with 20 points, and Marshallville with 14 points.

W. Booth, of Meigs, broke the high school association class "C" shotput record with a heave of 44 feet 11½ inches. He also won first place in the 440-yard run. Richard Fowler, of Woodbury, tied another state record in class "C" when he did the 120-yard hurdles in 15 seconds. Fowler also won that event last year in 15.3 seconds.

Two other high school tracksters repeated victories of last year. Bobby Morgan, of Carrollton, won again in the class "B" 100-yard dash. He also won the 220-yard run. Walter Bedingfield, of Cadwell, class "C," repeated in the discus throw.

CLASS "B"

100-Yard Dash: Bobby Morgan, Carrollton, first; Normal Harrison, Cairo, second; Lee Bradberry, Athens, third; Jeff McConnell, Commerce, fourth. Time 10.6.

Shot Put: Robert Saxon, Albany, first; Jimmy Luck, Americus, second; William Garner, Canton, third; Norman Chapman, Graymont, fourth. 45 feet, 4¼ inches.

220 Yards: Bobby Morgan, Carrollton, first; Oscar Stone, Monticello, second; Lee Bradberry, Athens, third; Jeff McConnell, Commerce, fourth. Time 23.3.

High Jump: Jack Mullis, Lee High School, Chickamauga, first; Jack Diggs, Hogansville, second; Henry Hickman, Athens, third; Garrett Fleming, Albany, fourth; Carlton Matthews, Wrens, and Bobby McGee, Waycross, tied for fourth. 5 feet 10 inches.

120-Yard Hurdles: William Townsend, Athens, first; Joe Dixon, Camilla, second; Kay McNease, Fitzgerald, third; James Clayton, Zebulon, fourth. Time 15.3.

440-Yards: Jim Dorough, Cordele, first; Ed Miller, Calhoun, second; Melvin Sloman, Ho-

gansville, third; Herman Dollar, Cairo, fourth. Time 53.1.

Broad Jump: Jim Gatewood, Americus, first; Jack Mullis, Lee High School, Chickamauga, second; Lark Mason, Thomasville, third; James Edmondson, Canton, fourth. 21 feet, 4½ inches.

Pole Vault: Gordon Wilkin, Colquitt, first; Henry Hickman, Athens, second; Henry Whitten, Fitzgerald, and Frank Marshall, Greenville, tied for third. 11 feet, 7¾ inches.

Discus: Norman Harrison, Cairo, first; J. W. Dorough, Cordele, second; Roy Rockley, Ellijay, third; Zirkie Tapp, Lee High School, Chickamauga, fourth. Distance 111 feet, 8 inches.

Relay: Cordele High School (Sheppard, D. T. Brown, Dorough, Persall), first; Spalding High School, Griffin, second; Commerce High School, third; Waycross High School, fourth. Time 2:37.1.

CLASS "C"

100-Yard Dash—Buford Richardson, Gordon, first; Marcus Irby, Marshallville, second; Richard Garrett, Woodbury, third; William Loudermilk, Demorest, fourth. Time 11.1.

Shot Put: W. Booth, Meigs, first; Hewlett Melton, Woodbury, second; T. A. Calhoun, Montezuma, third; Alfred Purcell, Demorest, fourth. Distance 44 feet 11½ inches.

220-Yard Dash—Marcus Irby, Marshallville, first; Dick Ramsey, Evans, second; Buford Richardson, Gordon, third; J. Booth, Meigs, fourth. Time 24.0.

High Jump: Walter Bedingfield, Cadwell, first; J. White, Edison, and Richard Garrett, Woodbury, tied for second; Reubin Doyle, Bay Branch, Woodcliff and Carl Brown, Bogart, tied for fourth. Height 5 feet 6 inches.

120-Yard Hurdles: Richard Fowler, Woodbury, first; R. Bulloch, Ochlochnee, second; Jack Massey, Ideal, third; Eddie Height, Springfield, fourth. Time 15.0.

440-Yard Dash—W. Booth, Meigs, first; Roy Vibens, Evans, second; Bobbie Williams, Chipley, third; Rupert Jackson, Statham, fourth. Time 56.2.

Broad Jump: Richard Ramsey, Evans, first; Wilmer Allen, Louisville, second; Richard Garrett, Woodbury, third; W. Gilbert, Morgan, fourth. Distance 19 feet, 4¾ inches.

Pole Vault: Mac Lowery, Preston, first; Hewlett Melton, Woodbury, second; Barquell Maulden, Springfield; Hallman, Boston, and Sam McDaniel, Louisville, tied for third. Distance 11 feet.

Discus: Walter Bedingfield, Cadwell, first; T. A. Calhoun, Montezuma, second; Edward Carreker, Concord, third; Howard Edwards, Bogart, fourth. Distance 107 feet, 7 inches.

Relay: Woodbury High School (Garrett, Melton, H. Fowler, R. Bulloch), first; Meigs, second; Evans, third; Abbeville, fourth.

1941 Southeastern Conference Track Meet

SUMMARIES

Mile Run: Won by Dudley Tyler, Auburn; second, Billy McGuire, Georgia Tech; third, Eddie Coughlin, Georgia Tech; fourth, Bob Stevens, Alabama; fifth, Bill Brunner, L. S. U. Time 4:27.7.

440-Yard Dash: Won by Jack Boswell, Alabama; second, Arky Erwin, L. S. U.; third, Bubber Cunningham, Mississippi; fourth, Arthur Gresham, Mississippi State; fifth, Alfred Sanders, L. S. U. Time 48.2 seconds.

100-Yard Dash: Won by Billy Brown, L. S. U.; second, Ed Ryckley, Georgia Tech; third, John Black, Mississippi State; fourth, Harold King, L. S. U.; fourth, Willis Tucker, Tennessee. Time 9.5 seconds.

High Jump: Won by Henry Gardner, Florida, 6 feet 1¾ inches; tie for second between Bernie Mehen, Tennessee, and Stewart Mansell, Tulane, 6 feet 1 inch; fourth, Billy Brown, L. S. U., 6 feet; tie for fifth between Carl Mitchell, Florida; James Stephenson, Auburn, and Minton Braddy, Georgia Tech, 5 feet 10 inches.

Discus: Won by Ted Kinney, Tennessee, 141 feet ¾ inches; second, Hal Johnson, Alabama, 139 feet 9 inches; third, Joe Hartley, L. S. U., 135 feet 3¾ inches; fourth, Hugh Maddox, Auburn, 133 feet 11½ inches; fifth, Roman Bentz, Tulane, 133 feet 3¾ inches.

120-Yard High Hurdles: Won by Jimmy Gililand, L. S. U.; second, King Ganner, Alabama; third, Delwin Laguens, L. S. U.; fourth, Monroe Plaxico, Georgia Tech, fifth; Morris Bryan, Georgia Tech. Time 14.7 seconds.

Javelin: Won by George Webb, Georgia Tech, 198 feet 2¼ inches; second, Bill Eubanks, Mississippi, 188 feet 3¼ inches; third, Dave Zoeller, Kentucky, 185 feet 11 inches; fourth, Alvin McDonald, Georgia Tech, 177 feet 11 inches; fifth, Vaughan Gollett, Alabama, 172 feet 1¾ inches.

880-Yard Run: Won by Arky Erwin, L. S. U.; second, James Pepper, Mississippi State; third, James Holley, Auburn; fourth, Bob James, Alabama; fifth, Walter Conley, Georgia Tech. Time 1:58.2 minutes.

220-Yard Dash: Won by Billy Brown, L. S. U.; second, Jack Boswell, Alabama; third, Ed Ryckley, Georgia Tech; fourth, John Black, Mississippi State; fourth, Lamar Davis, Georgia. Time 20.6 seconds (new record). Previous record, 20.9 seconds, set by Herman Neugus, Tulane, 1935.

Shot Put: Won by Hal Johnson, Alabama, 49 feet 9¾ inches; second, Rip Collins, Tulane, 48 feet 5¾ inches; third, James Stephenson, Auburn, 47 feet 4½ inches; fourth, Dave Romin, Tennessee, 45 feet 3¾ inches; fifth, Foudren Mitchell, Florida, 45 feet 3 inches.

Two-Mile Run: Won by John Ball, Auburn; second, Dave Monroe, Tulane; third, John Montgomery, Kentucky; fourth, Roy Cash, Georgia Tech; fifth, Bill Brunner, L. S. U. Time, 9:53.7 minutes.

220-Yard Low Hurdles: Won by King Ganner, Alabama; second, Monroe Plaxico, Georgia Tech; third, Willis Tucker, Tennessee; fourth, Delwin Laguens, L. S. U.; fifth, Charles McDonald, Alabama. Time 24.1 seconds.

Broad Jump: Won by Billy Brown, L. S. U., 24 feet 2½ inches; second, Dick Bowman, Mississippi, 23 feet ¼ inch; third, Vaughan Tollett, Alabama, 22 feet 8¼ inches; fourth, Carl Mitchell, Florida, 22 feet 2½ inches; fifth, Claude Du Teil, Georgia Tech, 21 feet 11 inches.

Pole Vault: Tie for first place between Paul Des Champs, Alabama; Hoyt Hall, Auburn; Billy Weeks, Georgia Tech, and Lacy Newman, Mississippi State, 13 feet; tie for fifth place between Nolan Tollett, Alabama, and Bill McClellan, Mississippi State, 12 feet, 10 inches.

One-Mile Relay: Won by Louisiana State (Billy Brown, Woodrow Holland, Alfred Sanders and Arky Erwin); second, Vanderbilt; third, Tennessee; fourth, Mississippi State; fifth, Alabama. Time 3:18.4 minutes.

Point Totals: Louisiana State 49; Alabama 41; Georgia Tech 35 5-6; Tennessee 17½; Mississippi State 17; Tulane 12½; Mississippi 11; Florida 8½; Kentucky 6; Vanderbilt 4; Georgia 1.

1941 Southeastern Conference Swimming Meet

1,500-Meter Freestyle: Won by Welch, Florida; Van Havern, Florida, second; Gammage, Auburn, third; Demere, Tech, fourth; Ward, Tech, fifth. Time 2:35.3.

50-Yard Freestyle: Won by Bates, Tech; Youngblood, Florida, second; Stradtman, Tech, third; Newman, Tech, fourth; Reed, Florida, fifth. Time 24.2.

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220-Yard Freestyle: Won by Welch, Florida; Van Havern, Florida, second; Barnett, Georgia, third; Ward, Tech, fourth; Webb, Tennessee, fifth. Time 2:22.6.

150-Yard Backstroke: Won by Gammage, Auburn; Holmes, Florida, second; Silva, Tennessee, third; Keller, Tennessee, fourth; Dottery, Georgia, fifth. Time 1:48.2.

300-Yard Medley Relay: Won by Florida (Holmes, Van Clief, Rood); Georgia, second; Tennessee, third; Tech, fourth. Time 3:1.7.

One-Mile (Low Board) Diving: Won by King, Tennessee (101.2); Stephenson, Kentucky (100.5), second; Curtis, Kentucky (97.1), third; Germain, Florida (90.5), fourth; Lewis, Tech (89.6), fifth.

100-Yard Freestyle: Won by Youngblood, Florida; Bates, Tech, second; Rood, Florida, third; Stradtman, Tech, fourth; Reed, Florida, fifth. Time 2:38.7.

200-Yard Breaststroke: Won by Van Clief, Florida; Moody, Florida, second; Coors, Tennessee, third; Hudson, Georgia, fourth; King, Tennessee, fifth. Time 2:8.7.

440-Yard Freestyle: Won by Welch, Florida; Van Havern, Florida, second; Gamage, Auburn, third; Webb, Tennessee, fourth; Demere, Tech, fifth. Time 5:14.5.

High Diving: Won by Stephenson, Kentucky (116.3 points); Curtis, Kentucky, second (109.5); King, Tennessee, third (109.2); Goodloe, Tech, fourth (87.6); Lewis, Tech, sixth (87.2).

400-Yard Freestyle Relay: Won by Florida (Rood, R. Lazaris, Holmes, Youngblood). Time 3:43.9. (New conference record.)

Total Points: Florida 81; Georgia Tech 35; Tennessee 28; Georgia 20; Auburn 12; Kentucky 7.

1941 Florida High School Track Meet

Sprint Medley Relay: Won by Robert E. Lee of Jacksonville (Weaver, Coors, Batten, Green); second, St. Petersburg; third, Miami; fourth, Palm Beach. Time 2:07.1.

120-Yard High Hurdles: Won by Turner, St. Petersburg; second, Scott, Miami; third, Terrell Crawford, Lake City; fourth, Oliver, Miami. Time 15.6 seconds.

100-Yard Dash: Won by Hudson, St. Petersburg; second, Gardner, Miami; third, Rodriguez, Hillsborough; fourth, Bueno, Jefferson. Time 10.3.

Shot Put: Won by Hills, Lee; second, Gardner, Miami; third, A. Smith, Edison; fourth, Kolz, Miami Edison. Distance 44 feet, 10 1/2 inches.

Mile Run: Won by H. Chance, Pensacola; second, Graham, Miami; third, Kinard, Lake City; fourth, Griffin, Hillsborough. Time 4:39.5. (New state record).

220-Yard Dash: Won by Gardner, Miami; second, Hudson, St. Petersburg; third, Rodriguez, Hillsborough; fourth, Batten, Lee. Time 22.9 seconds.

Discus Throw: Won by Gardner, Miami; second, Oakley, Miami; third, Kendrick, Plant; fourth, Nicks, St. Petersburg. Distance 134 feet.

440-Yard Dash: Won by Weaver, Lee; second, Kendrick, Plant; third, Wilson, Edison; fourth, Treat, St. Petersburg. Time 53.2 seconds.

200-Yard Low Hurdles: Won by Kelly, Miami; second, Turner, St. Petersburg; third, Roy, Pensacola; fourth, Albright, Palm Beach.

880-Yard Run: Won by Chance, Pensacola; second, France, Miami; third, Manos, Miami; fourth, Bean, St. Petersburg. Time 2:06.1.

Javelin Throw: Won by Osceola, Miami; second, Timmons, Edison; third, Holloway, Ocala; fourth, Balikas, Miami. Distance 171 feet, 7 inches.

Half-Mile Relay: Won by Miami (Brown, McGahey, Kelly, Gardner); second, St. Petersburg (Turner, Morris, Morton, Hudson); third, Lee; fourth, Plant. Time One minute, 35 seconds.

Pole Vault: Won by Williams, St. Petersburg; second, Bennett, Miami; third, Seegmiller, Lakeland; fourth, tie, Reynolds, St. Petersburg; Bates, Miami, and T. Crawford, Lake City. Height 11 feet, 7 1/2 inches.

High Jump: Won by Bennett, Miami; second, Kolz, Miami Edison; third, Gardner, Miami; fourth, tie, Schuler, Lee; Jernigan, Largo, and T. Crawford and F. Crawford, Lake City. Height 5 ft. 8 1/2 inches.

Broad Jump: Won by Weaver, Lee; second, Wilcox, Plant; third, Tucker, Miami; fourth, Gardner, Miami. Distance 20 feet, 3 1/4 inches.

Mile Relay: Won by St. Petersburg (Turner, Treat, Morris, Morton); second, Miami; third, Lee; fourth, Pensacola. Time 3:41.2.

Final Standings: Miami, 65 1/4; St. Petersburg 35 1/4; Lee 25 1/4; Pensacola 13; Edison 11; Plant 9; Hillsborough 5; Lakeland 4 5-6; Palm Beach 2; Ocala 2; Lakeland 2; Jefferson 1; Largo 1/2.

1941 G.I.A.A. Track Meet

SUMMARIES

Discus: Won by Harold Townsend, Riverside; second, Herman Hall, Riverside; third, Linton Waldrip, Tech High; fourth, Henry Love, Lanier High. Winning distance, 106 feet, 4 inches.

Broad Jump: Won by Clyde Edwards, G. M. A.; second, Wally Shiver, Boys' High; third, Lou Winter, Riverside; fourth, Edwin Marsh, Richmond Academy. Winning jump, 19 feet 11 inches.

High Jump: Tie for first place between Comer Weaver, Tech High, and Jack Atkinson, Richmond Academy; third, Denzil Dooley, Lanier High; fourth, tie between Dugas McCleskey, Boys' High; Charles Seig, Riverside, and Carl Thompson, G. M. A. Winning jump, 5 feet 10 inches.

Pole Vault: Tie for first place between Bill Wagner, G. M. A., and Lou Winter, Riverside; third, E. A. Hobbey, Tech High; fourth, tie between William Reiser, Richmond Academy; Denzil Dooley and Wesley Bracken, Lanier. Winning vault, 11 feet 8 inches.

120-Yard High Hurdles: Won by Carl Anderson, G. M. A.; second, Lafayette King, Lanier; third, Edwin Marsh, Richmond Academy; fourth, John Bickerstaff, Boys' High. Time 15.4 seconds.

100-Yard Dash: Won by Howard Stillwell, Boys' High; second, Comer Weaver, Tech High; third, Russell McGee, Boys' High; fourth, Tom Northcutt, Riverside. Time 9.9 seconds (new record).

Mile Run: Won by Dick Weed, Riverside; second, Jesse Redmond, Lanier; third, Bobby Williams, Richmond Academy; fourth, Tommy Benning, Boys' High. Time 4 minutes 50.4 seconds.

440-Yard Run: Won by Julian LeBourgeois, G. M. A.; second, Dick Dendinger, Boys' High; third, Albert Atkinson, Richmond Academy; fourth, Billy Norman, Boys' High. Time 52.7 seconds.

Shot Put: Won by Harold Townsend, Riverside, 49 feet 1/2 inch; second Lafayette King, Lanier, 45 feet 2 1/4 inches; third, Jack Culpepper, Richmond Academy, 43 feet 8 inches; fourth, Pete DeVita, Boys' High, 43 feet 1/2 inch.

220-Yard Low Hurdles: Won by Carl Anderson, G. M. A.; second, Lafayette King, Lanier; third, Heyward Bateman, Richmond Academy; fourth, Sam Shireman, Riverside. Time, 23.8 seconds.

220-Yard Dash: Won by Howard Stillwell, Boys' High; second, Comer Weaver, Tech High; third, Russell McGee, Boys' High; fourth, Tom Northcutt, Riverside. Time 22.7 seconds.

880-Yard Run: Won by Albert Atkinson, Richmond Academy; second, Bob Wooding, Riverside; third, Pat Thrash, Lanier; fourth, Carl Anderson, G. M. A. Time 2 minutes 5.8 seconds.

880-Yard Relay: Won by Boys' High (Russell McGee, Billy Norman, Sidney Vicknair and Howard Stillwell); second, Richmond Academy; third, Tech High; fourth, G. M. A. Time 1 minute 33.6 seconds.

Javelin: Won by Herman Hall, Riverside, 179 feet 8 inches (new record); second, Cox, Boys' High, 165 feet 1 inch; third, Thrash, Lanier, 153 feet 2 inches; fourth, Hardin, Lanier, 147 feet 11 inches.

Point Totals: Riverside, 35 1/4; Boys' High 32 1/4; G. M. A. 30 1/4; Richmond Academy 23 1/4; Lanier 20 1/4; Tech High 16. Note, Boy's High was later named official winner of the meet, due to the ineligibility of a Riverside boy).

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South Carolina High School Track Meet

By A. B. FENNELL

IN ONE of the most thrilling track meets ever held in Columbia, the City High tracksters of Columbia captured the state 1941 Class A high school track meet by taking the last event of the meet, the one-mile relay.

The mile relay started with three teams, Columbia, Easley and Charleston, in a position to win. In fact, the order of the finish in the relay, in which only these three teams were entered, determined first, second and third places. Columbia had 37½ points, Easley 36, Charleston 34½ and Greenville 32. Behind the leaders were Anderson with 12 points, Laurens 4, Parker (Greenville) 3, Gaffney 3 and Conway 2.

In the meet for Class B and C high schools, Thornwell Orphanage of Clinton captured top honors with 40 points. Other scores included Chesnee 16, Cheraw 15½, Boiling Springs 13, Kingstree 12, Allendale 11, Central 10, Great Falls 9, Nichols 9, Honea Path 6, Denmark 5 1/3, Blackville 4, Loris 3½, Williston-Elko 3, Walhalla 2 1/3, Barnwell 2, Hilcrest 1 1/3.

Class A Summary

Mile—H. Williams (Easley); Hunter (Greenville); Sims (Charleston); Churchill (Charleston). Time: 5 minutes, 6.7 seconds.

Javelin—Ellison (Easley); Brannock (Easley); Brown (Charleston); Dibble (Columbia). Distance: 132 feet, 2 inches.

Pole Vault—Badger (Charleston); Rion (Columbia) and Ellison (Easley) tied for second; Raines (Columbia). Height: 10 feet, six inches.

100-yard Dash—Brinker (Charleston); Poe (Greenville); Moore (Anderson); B. Ellis (Greenville). Time: 10.8 seconds.

120-yard High Hurdles—Cook (Columbia); Sellars (Columbia); Brown (Charleston); Norton (Easley). Time: 16.7 seconds.

Shot Put—Gerth (Charleston); Barnes (Easley); Nalley (Easley); Cook (Columbia). Distance: 46 feet, 2 inches.

Discus—Gerth (Charleston); Barnes (Easley); Brannock (Easley); Hanlin (Columbia). Distance: 137 feet, 5½ inches.

Half-mile Relay—Greenville, Easley, Columbia, Anderson. Time 1 minute, 39.6 seconds.

440-yard Dash—W. Ellis (Greenville); Hunt (Parker); Manly (Anderson); Stover (Laurens). Time: 54.4 seconds.

200-yard Low Hurdles—Rion (Columbia); Gault (Greenville); Acker (Easley); Smith (Charleston). Time: 24.6 seconds.

880-yard Run—W. Ellis (Greenville); Barnhill (Gaffney); Hendricks (Conway); Montgomery (Columbia). Time: 2 minutes, 16.3 seconds.

220-yard Dash—B. Ellis (Greenville); Stover (Laurens); Poe (Greenville); Roberts (Columbia). Time: 23.5 seconds.

High Jump—Barnes (Columbia); Badger (Charleston); White (Anderson); Dibble (Columbia). Height: 5 feet, 7 inches.

Broad Jump—White (Anderson); Raines (Columbia); Brown (Charleston) and Holliday (Easley) tied for third. Distance: 19 feet, 6 inches.

Mile Relay—Columbia, Easley, and Charleston. Time: 3 minutes, 56 seconds.

Classes B and C Summary

120-yard High Hurdles—Jewell (Chesnee) first, 17 seconds; Rhodes (Thornwell) second, and Stone (Honea Path) third.

100-yard Dash—Sealy (Great Falls) first, 10.8; Newell (Allendale) second; Bryon (Kingstree) third.

Mile Run—Page (Boiling Springs) 4.56 8/10, new record; Hills, (Thornwell) second; Snafe (Thornwell) third.

One-Half Mile Relay—Kingstree, first, 1.37 5/10; Thornwell, second; Allendale, third.

440-yard Run—Hiles (Central) first, 56 seconds; Tucker (Thornwell) second; Ott (St. Matthews) third.

200-yard Low Hurdles—Jacobs (Cheraw) first, 24.8; Armstrong (Honea Path) second; Rhodes (Thornwell) third.

880-yard Run—Page (Boiling Springs) first, 2:10 9/10; Carmichel (Nichols) second; Suttles (Central) third.

220-yard Run—Montgomery (Kingstree) first, 22.7; Newell (Allendale) second; Sealy (Great Falls) third.

Mile Relay—Thornwell, first; Allendale, second.

Shot Put—Wham (Thornwell) first, 48 feet, 5 inches (new record); Jacobs (Cheraw) second; Hill (Thornwell) third.

Pole Vault—Folk (Denmark) first, 10 feet, 1 inch; Jacobs (Cheraw) tied with Hardee (Loris) for second place.

Discus—Wham (Thornwell) first, 120 feet, 4 inches; Davis (Thornwell) second; Fripp (Blackville) third.

High Jump—Wilson (Chesnee) first, 5.6; Watson and Kenworthy (Chesnee) tied for second place.

Javelin—Jacobs (Cheraw) first, 157 feet (new record); Myers (Thornwell) second; Fripp (Blackville) third.

Broad Jump—Renfrow (Nichols) 19 feet, 3 inches, first; Scott (Williston) second; Niles (Central) third.

FLA. SPORT FLASHES

(Continued from Page 22)

Leon of Tallahassee can be counted on to repeat in the Northeast Conference. With so many coaching changes, one doesn't know what to expect in the South Florida loop.

Secretary L. L. McClucas has announced that the Florida Coaches Association will hold a meeting Friday night, December 19, in Jacksonville, on the eve of the University of Florida-U. C. L. A. football game. Coaching staffs of both Florida and U. C. L. A. will be invited to be the guests of the association at a dinner. The main speaker will be some outstanding coach.

FORWARD PASS OFFENSE

(Continued from Page 20)

on fakes, pivots and spins in order to try to break a man into the open, as illustrated by the diagrams below.

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The Automatic Blocking Machine

(Patent Applied For)

EVER since the advent of the game of football, coaches the country over have studied and worried over ways and means of teaching linemen the fundamentals of line play: namely, correct stance, ability to retain balance and stay on the feet, regardless of the unknown and variable resistance offered by an opponent. And last, but not least, to develop "drive."

Due to the dangers of costly injury to his players, by personal contacts during practice, coaches have invented and designed quite a few charging and blocking machines and put them into use with the idea of teaching these fundamentals.

These machines, while they did develop "drive" and to a certain extent, teach stance, etc., fell far short of producing the desired effect.

Realizing this, we undertook the development of a machine that would simulate to a very large degree the action and resistance of an opposing lineman, viz., the unexpected and sudden change of resistance. Our efforts were rewarded when upon presenting the machine for trial by the University of Georgia linemen, it was received with much enthusiasm by all who used it and all who saw it in use.

Heretofore, practically all these "blocking" and "charging" machines were built upon the principle of a sled. These sleds offered only a fixed resistance in one direction. In our automatic blocker, the resistance is offered in a variety of directions with an element of surprise. The resistance is also adjusted so that it may be used by a boy in grammar school or the largest man on a college squad with equal success.

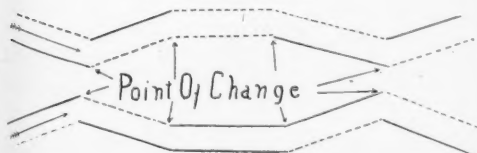
The principle of operation of the automatic blocker is quite simple. It consists of a frame mounted on cleated wheels. On the front end of the frame is mounted a swivel wheel, which, while supporting the front end, allows the machine to swing freely

from side to side. Each of the cleated wheels turns its own axel. On the inside, ends of the axels are mounted drums. These drums are acted upon by brake bands, thus creating the resistance. Adjustable spring pressure upon these bands determines the resistance offered.

Cams mounted in a position to release and engage the brake bands with their respective drums, cause the different cycles of resistance. The cams can be so arranged as to allow one brake band to engage its own drum while the other is released or to release both brake bands or, to engage both brake bands. The cams are actuated by a ratchet and pawl arrangement. Motion is imparted to the cams through the ratchet and pawl by means of striker pieces in one of the brake drums.

In use, the player drives his head between the pads provided and forces the blocker forward, endeavoring to keep it going in a straight line. As the machine moves, the position of the cams is suddenly changed, causing the machine to swerve either from right to left or left to right. Provisions are also made to allow the machine to move a short distance with no resistance at all or with equal resistance on both shoulders.

As it is almost impossible for a player to catch the sudden change in resistance, the blocker is thrown slightly out of a straight line, thus breaking up the timing between the cleated wheels. This breaking of the timing is the reason the player cannot ascertain exactly when the next change will take place.



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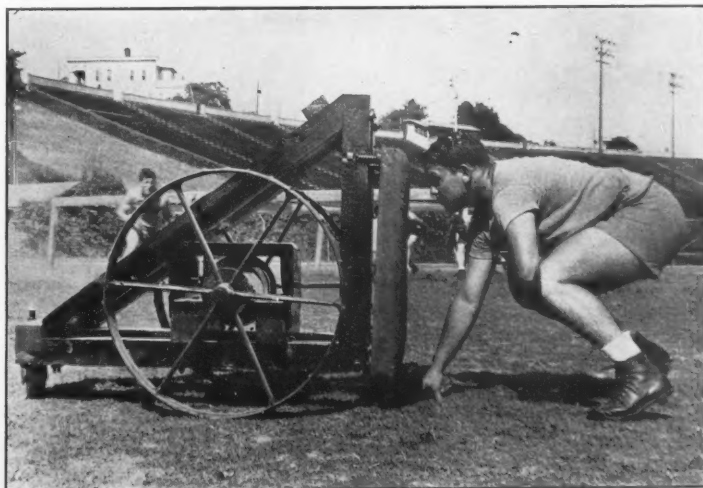
The South's Supreme Hotel

The accompanying sketch illustrates some of the different cycles of resistance that can be offered by the blocker.

The sturdy construction of the blocker, together with means of compensating for wear, should make it a long-lasting and trouble-free assistant to the line coach, and we hope, the answer to his prayer.

JOHN GUNDER.

(Pd. Advertisement)



SOUTHEASTERN AND SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCES — 1941 FOOTBALL SCHEDULES

	Sept. 20	Sept. 27	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	December
ALABAMA		S. W. LA. Tuscaloosa	MISS. STATE Tuscaloosa	HOWARD Birmingham	TENN. Knoxville	GEORGIA Birmingham	KENTUCKY U. OF GA. Columbus	TULANE New Orleans	GA. TECH Birmingham	VANDERBILT Nashville	28 MIAMI N. Miami	
AUBURN		26 HOWARD N. Montgomery	TULANE New Orleans	L. P. I. Auburn	S. M. U. Birmingham	GA. TECH Atlanta	MISS. STATE Birmingham	MISS. STATE Birmingham	L. S. U. B. Rouge	VILLA NOVA Phila., Pa.	CLEMON Auburn	
FLORIDA	RAND-M'C'N N. Gainesville	MISS. STATE State College	TAMPA N. Gainesville	VILLA NOVA N. Gainesville	MARYLAND College Pk. Md.	L. S. U. N. B. Rouge	AUBURN Columbus	GEORGIA Jacksonville	MIAMI N. Miami	GA. TECH Gainesville		20 U. C. L. A. Jacksonville
GEORGIA		MERCER Macon	S. CAROLINA N. Athens	10 U. OF MISS. N. Athens	COLUMBIA New York	ALABAMA Birmingham	AUBURN Columbus	FLORIDA Jacksonville	CENTRE Athens	DARTMOUTH Athens	GA. TECH Atlanta	
GA. TECH		CHATT'N'GA Atlanta	WASH. & LEE Lexington, Va.	NOTRE DAME Atlanta	VANDERBILT Nashville	AUBURN Birmingham	DUKE Durham	KENTUCKY Atlanta	ALABAMA Birmingham	FLORIDA Gainesville	GEORGIA Atlanta	27 CALIF'NIA. Berkeley
KENTUCKY		VA. TECH Louisville, Ky.	WASH. & LEE Lexington, Va.	VANDERBILT Cincinnati	XAVIER Cincinnati	W. VIRGINIA Lexington, Ky.	ALABAMA Tuscaloosa	GA. TECH Atlanta	S'W'ESTERN Lexington, Ky.	TENN. Lexington, Ky.	TULANE New Orleans	
L. S. U.		HOLY CROSS N. B. Rouge	TEXAS Austin	MISS. STATE N. B. Rouge	RICE N. B. Rouge	FLORIDA N. B. Rouge	TENN. N. B. Rouge	U. OF MISS. B. Rouge	AUBURN B. Rouge	MILLSAPS State College	U. OF MISS. Oxford, Miss.	
MISS. STATE		FLORIDA State College	ALABAMA Tuscaloosa	L. S. U. N. B. Rouge	CATH. UNIV. State College	UNION State College	S'W'ESTERN Memphis	AUBURN Birmingham	DUQUESNE Pittsburg	ARKANSAS Memphis	MISS. STATE Oxford, Miss.	
U. OF MISS.		26 G'TOWN N. Wash. D.C.	S. WESTERN Oxford, Miss.	10 GEORGIA N. Athens	HOLY CROSS Worcester	TULANE New Orleans	MARQUETTE Milwaukee	L. S. U. B. Rouge	BOSTON Boston	ARKANSAS Memphis	VANDERBILT Knoxville	
U. OF TENN.	FURMAN Knoxville		DUKE Durham	DAYTON Knoxville	ALABAMA Knoxville	CINCINNATI Knoxville	L. S. U. B. Rouge	HOWARD Knoxville	BOSTON Boston	KENTUCKY Lexington, Ky.	I. S. U. New Orleans	
TULANE		BOSTON New Orleans	AUBURN New Orleans	RICE Houston	N. CAROLINA New Orleans	U. OF MISS. New Orleans	VANDERBILT Nashville	ALABAMA New Orleans	N. Y. U. New York	ALABAMA Nashville	TENN. Knoxville	
VANDERBILT		PURDUE Lafayette	T. P. J. Nashville	KENTUCKY Lexington, Ky.	GA. TECH Nashville	PRINCETON Nashville	TULANE Nashville	SEWANE Nashville	LOUISVILLE Louisville	ALABAMA Nashville	SEWANE Charleston	
CITADEL	HIGH POINT N. Charleston		ARMY West Point	10 PRESBY Sumter	FURMAN Charleston		Oct. S. CARO. 31 Orangeburg	WOFFORD Charleston		20 DAVIDSON Charlotte	FURMAN Greenville	
CLEMON	PRESBY. Clemson	V. M. I. Lynchburg	N. C. STATE Charlotte	BOSTON Boston	VA. TECH Davidson	23 S.C.A. L'NA Columbia	Oct. G. WASH. 31 N. Wash. DC	DUKE Lexington, Va.	W. FOREST Clemson	28 CITADEL Charlotte	AUBURN Auburn	
DAVIDSON	ROLLINS N. Davidson	N. C. STATE N. Greensboro	U. OF N. C. N. Davidson	SEWANE Chattanooga	VA. TECH Davidson	FURMAN N. Charlotte	V. M. I. Lexington, Va.	DAVIDSON Davidson	W. & L. Davidson	N. C. STATE Raleigh	TENN. Knoxville	
DUKE	TENN. Knoxville	W. FOREST Durham	TENN. Durham	MARYLAND Baltimore	COLGATE Durham	PITTSBURG Pittsburg	GA. TECH Atlanta	DAVIDSON Davidson	U. OF N. C. Durham	N. C. STATE Raleigh	SEWANE Charleston	
FURMAN		26 WOFFORD N. Greenville	W. FOREST N. Greenville	N. C. STATE N. Greenville	CITADEL Charleston	DAVIDSON N. Charlotte	RUTGERS New Brunswick	G. WASH. Nashville	S. CAROLINA Columbia	CLEMON Greenville	I. S. U. Knoxville	
MARYLAND		HAMP-SYD'Y. College Park	3 W. MD. N. Baltimore	DUKE Baltimore	FLORIDA College Park	PENN. Philadelphia	U. OF N. C. Chapel Hill	GEO'TOWN Wash. D. C.	V. M. I. College Park	DUKE Raleigh	I. S. U. Knoxville	
N. C. STATE		DAVIDSON N. Greensboro	CLEMON Charlotte	FURMAN N. Greenville	W. FOREST N. Raleigh	NEW'BERRY N. Raleigh	U. OF N. C. Chapel Hill	VA. TECH Winston-Salem	GEO'TOWN Wash. D. C.	DUKE Raleigh	VA. TECH Blackburg	
U. OF N. C.		S. CAROLINA Chapel Hill	DAVIDSON N. Davidson	FORDHAM Chapel Hill	TULANE New Orleans	W. FOREST Wake Forest	N. C. STATE Chapel Hill	RICHMOND Richmond	DUKE Durham	20 VIRGINIA Chapel Hill	PENN. STATE Columbia	
RICHMOND		RAND-M'C'N Richmond	U. OF N. C. Chapel Hill	VIRGINIA Char'ville	W. & L. Richmond	Richmond	HAMP-SYD'Y. Richmond	U. OF N. C. Richmond	Durham	20 W. & M. Richmond	PENN. STATE Columbia	
S. CAROLINA		U. OF N. C. Chapel Hill	GEORGIA N. Athens	W. FOREST Columbia	VIRGINIA Lexington, Va.	23 CLEMON Columbia	Oct. CITADEL 31 Orangeburg	KANS. STATE Manhattan, Kan.	FURMAN Columbia	21 MIAMI N. Miami	5 MIAMI Miami	
V. M. I.		CLEMON Lynchburg	TEMPLE Philadelphia	ARMY West Point	DAVIDSON Davidson	RICHMOND Richmond	DAVIDSON Lexington, Va.	W. & MARY Williamsburg	MARYLAND College Park	20 VA. TECH Roanoke	RICHMOND Blackburg	
VA. TECH		KENTUCKY Louisville, Ky.	GEO'TOWN Birmingham	W. M. & MARY Richmond	N. C. STATE N. Raleigh	W. & L. Lynchburg	VIRGINIA Norfolk	N. C. STATE Winston-Salem	CLEMON Clemson	20 V. M. I. Roanoke	TEXAS TECH Charlotte	
WAKE FOREST		DUKE Durham	FURMAN N. Greenville	S. CAROLINA Columbia	N. C. STATE N. Raleigh	U. OF N. C. Wake Forest	MAKSHALL Huntington	BOSTON Boston	CLEMON Clemson	20 G. WASH. Wash. D. C.		
WASH. & LEE		SEWANE Lexington, Va.	KENTUCKY Lexington, Va.	10 G. WASH. N. WASH. D.C.	RICHMOND Richmond	VA. TECH Lynchburg	W. VIRGINIA Charleston	VIRGINIA Lexington, Va.	DAVIDSON Davidson	20 MARYL'D. Baltimore		
W. M. & MARY		NAVY Annapolis	R.D.-MACON Lexington, Va.	VA. TECH Richmond	HAMP-SYD'Y. Hamp-Sydney	24 G. WASH. N. Norfolk	DARTMOUTH Hanover	V. M. I. Williamsburg	DAVIDSON Davidson	20 RICHMD Richmond		
VIRGINIA		LAFAYETTE Char'ville	YALE New Haven	VA. TECH Char'ville	HAMP-SYD'Y. Lexington, Va.	17 G'TOWN N. Wash. D.C.	VA. TECH Norfolk	W. & L. Lexington, Va.	LEHIGH Char'ville	20 U. OF N. C. Chapel Hill		
G. WASHINGTON		MT. ST. M'RY'S Wash. D. C.	3 MANHAT'N N. New York	RICHMOND Char'ville	V. M. I. Lexington, Va.	24 W. & M. N. Norfolk	Oct. CLEMON 31 N. Wash. DC	FURMAN Greenville	14 BUCKNELL N. Wash. D.C.	20 W. FOREST Wash. D. C.		

N—Night Games

Special Dates—Figures to Left

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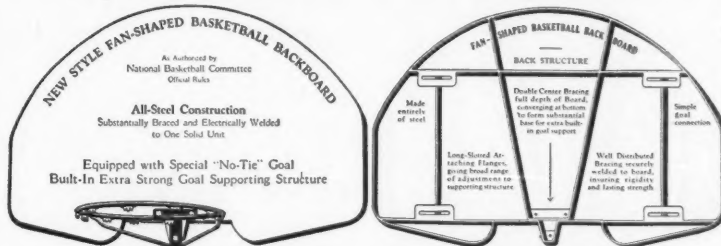


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No. 38W
Goals



With No. 45
Backboard

Designed especially for No. 45 Fan-Shaped Backboard. Strong steel bracket and braces; official size 18-inch ring of 5/8-inch round COLD-ROLLED steel, with reinforcement bar on under side at rear; genuine "No-Tie" Net Holder;

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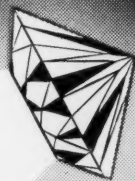
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